WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, mist early, fair later 8-5 (32-41). Friday, misty. LONDON: Thursday, dry and v. Temp 1-5 (34-41). Friday, dry and frosty. CHANNEL: ROME: Thursday, partly cloudy Temp. 4-13 (39 55) YORK: Thursday fair Temp. 4-7 (39 45).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dh	Greece	27 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 For
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.475 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.530 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.£2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,868 * PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1979 Established 1887

Ayatollah Vins Test Against eftists

HRAN, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Aya- h Ruhollah Khomeini, order- is followers to keep their guns, his first major test of strength nst leftist opponents today, ing them to cancel a planned est march through the capital. h a fiery speech in which he also ed again to "cut off" the hands e United States, the Soviet Un- and Britain, Ayatollah Kho- i branded Marxist Fedayeen tans and Communists as ti-Islamic" and called upon plents to disavow them.

was the the same tough lan- ge that the ayatollah used to ex- his followers to overthrow the and the Fedayeen, who had ned a march tomorrow to pro- their exclusion from Iran's new ernment.

The Fedayeen commandos of have been asked by many lib- students and people in the uni- ity sphere to postpone the ch, and we have agreed," a ayeen statement said.

he confrontation over the ch was the latest of several rifts ween Ayatollah Khomeini and Fedayeen, the group that med and seized the U.S. Em- y last week before pro-Kho- ni forces arrived to chase them.

Marine Released

Meanwhile, U.S. Marine Sgt. neth Kraus, held by Ayatollah omeini's revolutionary commit- on charges of killing three Irani- in last week's U.S. Embassy tle, has been released, a Kho- ni aide said today.

he aide said that Sgt. Kraus had n released to the U.S. Embassy evening and was in the hands doctor, presumably for further tment of the slight shotgun nds he received in the attack.

U.S. Embassy spokesman said had no comment to make on the omeini aide's statement. The kesman, when asked repeatedly confirm or deny the statement, several times: "I have no nment." He refused to elaborate. The White House confirmed his ase and said that President ter was telephoning Sgt. Kraus' ther.)

Earlier in the day, an aide at Ay- llah Khomeini's headquarters said that Sgt. Kraus was being d "for killing three Iranians." a revolutionary minister said "certain action" would be tak- against him.

Deputy Minister for Information ir Entezzam said that Sgt. aus, 22 — who had been abduct- from his hospital room — had n in the hands of the revolution-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Guards stand outside headquarters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Tehran.

U.S. Sources Report Sadat Offer To Oversee Middle East Stability

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, deeply concerned by the turmoil in Iran, has offered to play a major pro-Western military role in the Middle East in exchange for the United States equipping his armed forces with modern weapons worth billions of dollars.

Authoritative U.S. sources said that Mr. Sadat made the proposal Saturday to Defense Secretary Harold Brown during a lengthy private meeting in Egypt. He unfolded his plan after Egyptian defense officials presented Mr. Brown's subordinates with a military shopping list that a source described as involving "billions upon billions of dollars."

According to the sources, the Egyptians are seeking up to 300 F-16 fighter-bombers, hundreds of tanks, short-range tactical missiles and other artillery, and thousands of armored personnel carriers and other vehicles.

In return, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt, with its forces modernized by the equipment, could assume responsibility for insuring stability in a region stretching east from Algeria to Afghanistan and south from the Mediterranean to Somalia or beyond, the sources said.

Peace Talks

The proposal was made on the eve of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, which resumed today at Camp David, Md., under the mediation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Although Mr. Sadat is known to have said that Egypt will make no more concessions in the negotiations, the sources said that he stressed to Mr. Brown that the requested equipment was not intended for any conflict with Israel. Instead, he seemed to be assuming that Egypt's dispute with Israel was on the way to resolution, and he was referring to Egypt's Middle East role after an Egyptian-Israeli peace accord, the sources said.

In response, Mr. Brown promised that the United States will consider Mr. Sadat's arms requests seriously and without asking that there first be a settlement with Israel, the sources said. But Mr. Brown reportedly added that the realities of U.S. politics mean that there would be little likelihood of Egypt receiving large amounts of weapons unless the Camp David talks lead to a peace treaty.

At present, the only major U.S. weapons commitment to Egypt is for the sale of 50 F-5 jet fighters — basically short-range, defensive aircraft. In the same package, Washington is selling 75 of the more sophisticated, longer-range F-16s to Israel.

Mr. Sadat's armed forces are equipped largely with Soviet weapons, but his supply from Moscow has been cut off since 1974, after the break in Egypt's ties to the Russians. He has moved progressively toward the West, and, according to the sources, he made clear to Mr. Brown that he expected the United States to take the lead in re-equipping his forces.

Mr. Sadat told Mr. Brown that, if Egypt were re-equipped, it could make a large contribution toward a military balance in the Middle East — through its own strength and through giving much of its Soviet equipment to friendly smaller countries in the Middle East and Africa, the sources said.

Mr. Sadat made no secret of his concern that the toppling of the shah in Iran could trigger unrest and turmoil throughout the Middle East. The sources described him as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Socialist Party Chief Roughed Up in Spain

ESTELLA, Spain, Feb. 21 (AP) — Scores of youths of unknown political affiliation booed and shoved Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez last night during and after a speech here as part of his campaign for March 1 general elections.

Although the car of the first secretary of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party was rendered useless as a result of the attacks, Mr. Gonzalez escaped unhurt.

Hanoi Reinforces Troops

China Reportedly Renews Attacks Against Vietnam

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 21 (NYT) — China has renewed its offensive against Vietnam after a pause to resupply its troops, analysts here said today, while Vietnam has begun to move up large numbers of reinforcements including some regular units that had been held in reserve.

Vietnam's commitment of at least some of its regular main force divisions, which had been kept back to guard Hanoi, marks a significant turn in the five-day-old fighting, the analysts believe. For if, as appears likely, China's purpose in launching its original attack Saturday was to punish Vietnam and establish Peking's credibility in the eyes of Hanoi and Moscow, it could not do so unless it drew regular Vietnamese troops into the fighting and inflicted losses on them.

In the first few days of battle, the Chinese advanced up to 10 miles inside Vietnam, but only against Vietnamese regional forces and militia units which had been assigned to guard the frontier. That initial success may have seemed insufficient to Peking to accomplish its goal and, therefore, it may have felt a further attack was necessary.

[The United States today supported a UN Security Council session to deal with the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, United Press International reported in Washington.

["We strongly favor a meeting of the UN Security Council to consider all aspects" relating to the two conflicts, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said. He added that the United States has not formally asked for such a meeting. "We are now consulting with other governments as to the need to have such a meeting," he said.]

Roads Jammed

Yesterday, thousands of Vietnamese soldiers and vehicles carrying weapons, ammunition and fuel jammed the main road north from Hanoi to the provincial capital of Lang Son, 12 miles from the Chinese border, according to Japanese and French newsmen taken to the scene.

The Vietnamese included large numbers of regular troops, the newsmen reported, and they were hauling captured U.S. 105-mm artillery toward the battlefront. At the same time, Vietnamese civilian refugees were pouring south to escape the fighting.

Lang Son, a town of 46,000, was largely deserted except for soldiers and government officials. The sound of Vietnamese 130-mm artillery south of Lang Son could be heard firing at the Chinese entrenched nearby, while Chinese guns shelled the Vietnamese.

Information on the fighting was sketchy, but the analysts said that the Chinese appeared to have resumed their offensive along the two main fronts that they had already opened, the two railroad lines that run from the Yunnan and Kwangsi borders to Hanoi.

The rail lines, paralleled by highways, follow the only passes through the rugged mountains that form the frontier. The Chinese have also launched attacks in several other places along the 500-mile border, but these are said to have been modest and aimed more at tying down Vietnamese troops than making gains.

An analyst said of the renewed Chinese attack, "They are going at it with a certain amount of enthusiasm."

Chinese Halt

The Chinese forces, estimated at more than 100,000, had paused Monday, sparking speculation that they might be stopping their advance or that they had been halted by stiffened Vietnamese resistance. But it now seems that the Chinese needed time to resupply and shift some units that took heavy casualties.

Peking's commanders are believed to be having trouble maneuvering large forces. This could be because they have not had any experience in major battles since the Korean War 25 years ago and have had only restricted military practice exercises in recent years because of China's political turbulence.

Vietnam claimed today that it inflicted 2,000 more casualties on the Chinese yesterday, bringing the total number of Chinese that it claims to have killed or wounded to 7,000.

Most analysts think these figures are exaggerated although there is no doubt that both sides have suffered substantial losses.

In a related development, the Soviet Union today sent four large Tupolev-95 electronic spy planes south, past Japan, to observe the fighting in Vietnam, the Japanese Defense Agency reported. The Russians also sent a 16,000-ton Sverdlov class cruiser, the largest ship in its Pacific fleet, and a guided-missile destroyer into the East China Sea today to join a fleet of 11 Soviet ships, mostly small intelligence-gathering vessels.

Moscow, which signed an alliance with Hanoi in November, has warned China to "stop before it's too late."

In their initial attack last weekend, the Chinese seized the provincial capital of Lao Cai, a city said to have more than 100,000 resi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

Despite aid, a Vietnamese soldier dies from wounds received in the fighting against Chinese forces in the province of Lang Son.

To Insure Security

Carter, Congress Said Near on Taiwan Pact

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Bipartisan leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today proposed a security guarantee for Taiwan which calls for continued arms sales and military support for the Taiwanese.

The proposal does not make clear what the United States might do in case of an attack on Taiwan by China.

The amendment, sponsored by Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the ranking majority and minority members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, calls any attack on Taiwan a matter "of grave concern" to the United States.

The amendment will be considered tomorrow by the panel which is now rewriting President Carter's proposed legislation to continue ties with Taiwan on an unofficial basis.

Today's amendment is similar to a security guarantee proposal unveiled yesterday by Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Faced with mounting pressure to enact legislation to insure Taiwan's security once the mutual defense treaty is terminated at the end of the year, the administration is willing to go along with both the Senate and House versions, according to Assistant Defense Secretary Douglas Bennet.

President Carter, however, has warned that he will not accept any legislation that might jeopardize the United States's new diplomatic relations with China.

Originally, Mr. Carter had said that no specific security pledges were needed, but the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and general concern about Taiwan's fate have forced a significant change in the administration's policy, officials and members of Congress said.

The Senate amendment reads in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Amid Pledges of 'Best Efforts'

Egypt, Israel Resume Pact Talks in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP) — Egyptian and Israeli negotiators, meeting at Camp David, Md., today opened a new round of secret talks to seek a peace treaty under U.S. auspices.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went by helicopter to the presidential retreat from the Pentagon early this morning for breakfast with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Vance then met separately for more than an hour with Mr. Khalil and later with Mr. Dayan. Additional meetings were planned later in the day.

"All three ministers have reaffirmed their determination to bend their best efforts toward successful completion of the negotiations as soon as possible," said a statement approved by all three governments.

Far from public view — an arrangement directed by President Carter to guard against "leaks" — the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators planned to confer at least until the weekend in the seclusion of the snow-capped Maryland mountains.

Mr. Carter is likely to join them at some point. And he may invite Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Camp David later if he decides that it would help to reach a settlement.

Prospects for an accord are uncertain, as is the impact of the revolution that has turned Iran, which had relations with both Israel and the Arab countries, into a champion of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The principal stumbling block to an Egyptian-Israeli accord is the Palestinian issue.

Israel has offered civil autonomy to the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, but Egypt wants the details included in the treaty package rather than left to subsequent negotiations.

Mr. Khalil and Mr. Dayan arrived late yesterday at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington. They did not issue statements, a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

2 Killed in Channel In Ferry, Ship Crash

DUNKERQUE, France, Feb. 21 (AP) — A sailor and a young passenger were killed early today and three others were injured when a London-bound ferry collided with an ore boat in fog off the French coast, officials said.

The ferry Saint-Germain was towed back to this port and the three injured persons were taken to a hospital where they were described as being in serious condition, authorities said.

La Malfa Is Chosen

Head of Italy Republicans To Try to Form Coalition

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 21 (NYT) — President Sandro Pertini tonight announced that he will ask Ugo La Malfa, the head of the small Republican Party, to try to form a new government. It will be the first time since June, 1945, a little more than a month after the end of World War II, that a leader of a party other than the Christian Democrats will be asked to do so.

Mr. Pertini announced his decision immediately after the acting premier, Giulio Andreotti, informed him that he had failed to win the support of the Socialists and Communists for another Christian Democratic government. Mr. La Malfa's chances of success are considered slim by most political observers. Early parliamentary elections are now regarded as virtually inevitable.

If Mr. La Malfa fails, Mr. Pertini will have to decide whether to ask another politician to make a last try or dissolve Parliament and call for new elections within 40 days.

Small Parties

The choice of Mr. La Malfa reflects the fact that Mr. Andreotti and his Christian Democrats were unable to persuade the Socialists and other small parties to give their backing to a Christian Democratic government opposed by the Communists. The Communist Party brought down Mr. Andreotti three weeks ago by withdrawing its parliamentary support from his one-party government.

In all comparable situations throughout the postwar era, the Christian Democrats were able to persuade one or several of the smaller parties either to enter into a coalition with them or to give them their support in Parliament.

This time the Socialists — the country's third-ranking party — took the lead in saying, in effect, that it was against the national interest to form a new government without Communist support. The Communists had been backing Mr. Andreotti actively in Parliament since last March. For the previous 30 months they had kept Mr. Andreotti in power by refraining from voting against him in Parliament.

The cooperation of the Communists with the government has been criticized by many of the party's rank-and-file supporters. But it has enhanced a widespread feeling that the country may be ungovernable without Communist support.

Reluctant Decision

The Socialists were reluctant in reaching their decision not to back Mr. Andreotti against Communist opposition. The Socialists had been known to be anxious to avoid parliamentary elections as long as possible. The party made important gains in several local elections last year but its leaders felt they needed more time to stage an effective election campaign.

The Christian Democrats won 38.7 percent of the vote in the last parliamentary election in 1976. The Communists obtained 34.4 percent, their best result. The Socialists polled 9.6 percent, with the rest going to various smaller parties.

The Andreotti government fell last month when the Communists declared that he and his party had failed to give them adequate power to influence government decisions in exchange for their parliamentary support. Therefore, the Communists said, they wanted to be included in the government with their own cabinet ministers from now on.

The Communist demand was roundly rejected by the leaders of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

ran Faces Uprising Threat by Tribal Minority Groups

By William Branigin

EHRAN, Feb. 21 (WP) — n's beleaguered new governnt, already threatened by armed ds of political extremists in the ital, yesterday faced the potendanger of uprisings among tribminorities in the country's east- and western border regions.

The government issued a strong rning that it would not tolerate / secessionist agitation or permit e threat of civil war."

ran traditionally has been conted with separatist sentiment ong minorities in Azerbaijan, in northwest; in Baluchistan, in southeast, and particularly in rdistan, in the west. The governnt of Premier Mehdi Bazargan, occupied with urban extremists, only now directed its attention the rural minorities.

Officials said today that a delen headed by Dariush Foruhar, nister of labor and social affairs, w to Kurdistan to head off a pe tual uprising in the region borring Iraq, where rebel tribesmen recent weeks reportedly have n raiding Iranian gendarmerie sts and other government instalions.

Foreign Minister Karem Sanjabi, o is of Kurdish origin, said that dependence for Kurdistan was of the question. He warned Ira- n Kurds against "armed ments" that he said were oped to national unity.

Deputy Premier Abbas Amir En- am denounced rumors of paratist agitation in the utheastern province of Baluchis- which borders on Pakistan. He d that such reports were aimed undermining the government.

"Iran's geopolitical situation is sensitive that it cannot permit h disintegration or the threat of il war," Mr. Entazam said of the orted secessionist disturbances.

n Kurdistan, newspapers here orted, the Patriotic Union of rdistan, an Iraq-based group, last week attacked and occupied several Iranian government buildings.

In Sanandaj, the capital of Iranian Kurdistan, armed youths reportedly have seized the government's new police chief and are holding him captive. In addition, 14 persons were reported killed and 5 wounded in a daylong battle Sunday between two Kurdish tribes over rights to weapons looted from army garrisons.

$209-Million Loser in U.K. Property Collapse

Believed to be the biggest bankrupt in the world, he has offered to pay off his debts at $12,000 a year. At that rate it would take 17,398 years.

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — William Stern is a 43-year-old U.S. citizen here. He has a toothbrush moustache and personal debts of $209 million.

He was in court this week for a bankruptcy hearing in which he admitted that he owes $208,780,496, give or take a few thousand for exchange-rate changes. He is believed to be the biggest bankrupt in the world.

Mr. Stern has offered to pay off his debts at $12,000 a year. At that rate, it would take 17,398 years.

Mr. Stern is the most spectacular victim of the British property market's 1974 collapse. He borrowed all those millions on behalf of the 180 companies he once controlled, but he signed personal guarantees to repay every penny.

"Had I not given my personal guarantee," he told reporters from the London Observer, "I could have built up the group and then, when things looked like turning sour, sold the shares, walked out and gone to the Bahamas."

Instead, his Wilstar Group holding company went into liquidation (the liquidator was Sir Kenneth Cork, now the Lord Mayor of London), and Mr. Stern filed for bankruptcy — insolvent on an astronomical scale.

Born in Hungary and educated in Switzerland, he became a U.S. citizen in 1957, after his parents emigrated to the United States. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School. In 1960 he married the daughter of an English property tycoon, moved into his father-in-law's Freshwater group and in 1971 went off on his own.

Within two years, his accountants told him that he was worth $50 million.

"I never participated in what are thought to be the joys of being a so-called millionaire," Mr. Stern said. "I was never part of the jet set. I never had yachts. I've never done anything in my life which could be termed extravagant."

Still, he lived in a $400,000 house filled with $100,000 worth of furniture and $60,000 worth of paintings. He still does — although the house and its contents no longer belong to him. The Rolls-Royce had to go, but he turns up at bankruptcy hearings in a Jaguar. Mr. Stern still earns about $50,000 a year as a consultant.

"My knowledge and know-how have not gone into liquidation," he said.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Stern's knowledge and know-how turned him into perhaps the biggest private landlord in Britain. He bought property with profligate abandon, borrowing up to 80 percent of the price. Banks competed to lend him money, requiring only a personal guarantee to remove Mr. Stern from the protection of limited liability.

Mr. Stern says nobody seriously dreamed that he personally could repay such sums.

"I signed personal guarantees because the banks wanted to insure that the person they saw across the table remained the party running the show," he said. "I never negotiated limitations, and I didn't try to get out of them."

But Mr. Stern was buying at the top of a booming market. When the bubble burst, it took less than 13 months to put the Stern group into receivership.

His protracted bankruptcy hearings are proceeding at a leisurely pace. "It is, in fact, a very ordinary bankruptcy," said A.K. Sales, the official receiver. "But with zeros on the end."



UPI

William Stern
. . . Nothing 'Extravagant.'

24-Hour Wildcat Strike

1,700 Ambulance Staffers Walk Off Jobs in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — More than 1,700 ambulance crewmen in London, Manchester and some provincial districts today held a 24-hour strike in defiance of their union leaders, refusing to answer even emergency calls. The army, the police and some volunteer groups pitched in to prevent a disastrous breakdown of services.

The Health Department said that, nationally, about 90 percent of Britain's 17,000 ambulance personnel had stayed on the job. The walkout was the latest in an epidemic of strikes for higher wages in Britain.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 lower-paid civil servants were planning a 24-hour walkout Friday, designed to cripple government computer centers and tax collection. "The effect will be very damaging indeed," said Alastair Graham, deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association. He said that selective strikes later will be aimed at government computers controlling tax collection, customs and excise, and payments to government contractors.

Meanwhile, government officials said that they were optimistic about an early end to a month-old dispute involving more than 1 million so-called "dirty-jobs" public-service workers, which has disrupted schools, hospitals, cemeteries, street-cleaning and garbage collection throughout the nation.

Wage Deal

A deal nearing completion called for a pay hike of nearly 10 percent, with a so-called "self-financing productivity agreement" and promises of an increase this summer and again next year. The public-service unions had demanded a 40-percent hike of their basic minimum weekly wage of £42 ($84) to £60 ($120).

Government officials said that they hoped such a deal would set the pattern for 250,000 health-service porters, cooks, cleaners and other manual workers.

The striking ambulance crewmen demanded a boost from their basic weekly minimum of £47 ($94) to £70 ($140). With overtime, most now earn an average of £80 to £85 ($160 to $170).

In London and Manchester, army ambulances yesterday were prepared to pitch in as they had in similar crises last month. Capt. John Foster, army liaison officer at London ambulance headquarters, said, "We have dealt so far mostly with household accidents and heart attacks in the home, and we had one case of slashed wrists. We have a trained medic with each crew and our men reacted very well."

The police said that a truck normally used to pick up drunks and street brawlers was called to pick up a woman who had gone into labor. "They just made it to the hospital in time because the truck carried only basic first-aid equipment," a spokesman said.

La Malfa Has Task in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

the Christian Democratic Party. Mr. Andreotti was unable to break that deadlock even though he proposed a number of compromise arrangements.

Mr. La Malfa has to address himself to the same problem. He needs the support of both the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The two most obvious options for him are the following:

He could try to form a coalition government consisting of ministers from several small parties with the parliamentary support of the Communists and the Christian Democrats. But the Christian Democrats have dominated every Italian government since 1945. They are not likely to accept their exclusion from the government now.

Secondly, Mr. La Malfa could try to form a coalition with Christian Democratic participation. But most observers believe that the Communists, knowing that such a government would be dominated by the Christian Democrats, are not likely to give it the parliamentary support that they have refused to Mr. Andreotti.

Ethiopia Ratifies Soviet Treaty

BELGRADE, Feb. 21 (AP) — Ethiopia has ratified a treaty on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The treaty will take effect with the exchange of ratification instruments, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported today from Addis Ababa.

The treaty was signed Nov. 20 and stipulated that the Soviet Union will respect the policy conducted by Socialist Ethiopia based on the goals and principles of the Organization of African Unity charter and the nonaligned movement.

The agreement also call for consultations of the two sides on major international issues, expansion of cooperation in a number of spheres and continuation of military cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. The Soviet Union has already ratified the treaty.



United Press International

QUEEN HONORED — The ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa ben Hamad al Thani, presents Queen Elizabeth with the Al Estiqlal (Independence) necklace, the highest order in Qatar.

Sudan Is Said to Mediate

Chad Federation Talks Are Reported

PARIS, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Negotiations were going on in Chad today on whether to split the troubled African country into a federation so as to end the drawn-out civil war there, French officials said here.

A cease-fire signed Monday by the guerrilla forces of Premier Hissen Habre and troops of President Felix Malloum in the capital of N'Djamena still was being respected, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Negotiators from each side were reported to be conferring in the presence of mediators from neighboring Sudan. The Sudanese helped to stop the civil war that ravaged N'Djamena for a week during which hundreds of people were killed.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has suggested that cutting Chad into two federated areas of north and south might solve the question.

Long Struggle

Mr. Habre, representing northern tribes, fought for a dozen years against the government run by southerners. Last year, in a bizarre diplomatic about-face, he was reconciled with Mr. Malloum and became the country's premier. Mr. Malloum has charged that Mr. Habre tried to seize control for the rebellious Frolinat guerrillas in the north.

The forces of Habre control the residential districts and the edges of the capital. Mr. Malloum's troops hold the administrative buildings in the city's center.

Mr. Malloum's government has little control over the rest of the nearly 500,000 square miles of country, which is more than twice the size of France. Local governments are virtually nonexistent and tribal, religious and ethnic battles have raged since France gave independence to its colony in 1960.

French officials said that an estimated 700 foreign civilians have chosen to remain in Chad. Most are families of the 2,000 French military personnel installed at a N'Djamena base.

About 1,200 foreigners, including 1,000 French, have been evacuated by planes to Paris. Two more planes were scheduled to arrive this week with a few hundred more refugees.

Chinese Reportedly Renew Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

dents, in the northwest where one rail line enters Vietnam from Yunnan. They also captured the town of Dong Dang, near the Friendship pass in the northeast where the other rail line begins.

The analysts here still believe that Peking will try to keep the fighting limited, as it proclaimed in its original announcement of the battle, but that the Chinese feel that they must make some further gains if they are to force Hanoi to commit its regular troops.

There was still no firm evidence that either side had begun to use air power. The analysts did not rule out the possibility that the Chinese were carrying out tactical air strikes to support their infantry. Neither Peking nor Hanoi has moved to break diplomatic relations.

Peking also maintained silence on the progress of the fighting, apparently in an effort to play down its significance. The only report in the Chinese media about the war, since the original announcement Saturday, was a terse statement this morning by the Chinese news agency.

"Frontier forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Kwangsi and Yunnan are continuing to hit back at the Vietnamese aggressor troops," it said.

The Vietnam news agency today released what it said was a copy of an eight-page, Chinese-Vietnamese language phrase book issued to Chinese troops to instruct them on how to talk with captured Vietnamese soldiers. Hanoi said that the pamphlet had been taken from the body of a Chinese solider killed in Hoang Lien Son province in the northwest and proved that China's attack was prepared well in advance.

"Now you are to be taken to a safe place where you will be given food and allowed to rest. Follow me and don't be afriad," the agency quoted the book as saying.

The French news agency, Agence France Presse, reported in Peking today that a secret Chinese Army document issued Sunday revealed that Hsu Shih-yu, 73, the commander of the Canton military region, had been appointed overall commander of the Chinese invasion force. Yang Te-chih, the head of the neighboring Kunming military region, was named deputy commander, and Chang Ting-fa, the commander of the Chinese force, was made chief-of-staff.

Despite Mr. Hsu's age, foreign military specialists regard him as a tough, practical soldier. Most Chinese officers are addessed as comrade, but Mr. Hsu has always been known as Commander Hsu. Mr. Hsu was born into a peasant family and is noted for his habit of spending time at the front and talking with his troops to ascertain real conditions.

Khmer Rouge Claims

BANGKOK, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas reported today a series of ambushes and small-scale attacks, claiming that they killed 314 Vietnamese troops in four days of fighting.

Intelligence sources say the pinprick attacks on supply lines are threatening to strangle combined Cambodian and rebel-Vietnamese forces in outlying areas. Already, the sources said, the Vietnamese-led troops have been forced to withdraw from key areas in northwestern Cambodia.

The report, carried on the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea," broadcasting from southern China, claimed that ambushes along Vietnamese supply routes have resulted in 500 casualties and destroyed 11 military trucks and a 130-mm field gun. It said that Khmer Rouge guerrillas "liberated" three areas southwest of Phnom Penh.

Intelligence sources said that the combined forces have been trying to extend their influence over the countryside but have been harassed and delayed by the Khmer Rouge attacks.

The Vietnamese and Cambodian rebels still have a firm hold on Phnom Penh and most provincial capitals, but the Khmer Rouge resistance has been stubborn and aggressive, the sources said.

Printers Strike At 3 Newspapers In French Chain

PARIS, Feb. 21 (IHT) — A one-day strike by printers today prevented three Paris daily newspapers from publishing.

Le Figaro, L'Aurore and France-Soir are owned or managed in part by Robert Hersant, a publisher who is facing court action for allegedly violating French laws on newspaper monopolies.

Mr. Hersant had obtained an agreement from the Paris printers' union for the introduction of new printing technology and for centralization of some of the services of the three newspapers, but the union accused him of seeking to eliminate more jobs than the figure in the agreement.

The printers said that, unless Mr. Hersant accepted the higher job figures, they would extend the strike to the Hersant chain of provincial newspapers.

Sardinian Port Flooded

OLBIA, Sardinia, Feb. 21 (UPI) — A flash flood caused by 48 hours of steady rain swept through this port city today.

Martial Law May End Soon

Ziaur Party Wins in Bangladesh Votin

By James P. Sterba

DACCA, Feb. 21 (NYT) — President Ziaur Rahman's Bangladesh Nationalist Party has won a two-thirds majority in parliamentary elections aimed at restoring popular democracy.

The president said Monday night that the elections also were aimed at encouraging the return of private foreign investment needed to push this country of more than 80 million toward food self-sufficiency.

By Monday night, results from Sunday's voting showed the Nationalist Party with 203 of the Parliament's 300 elected seats. The opposition was led by the Awami League faction headed by Abdul Malek Ukil, with 40 seats, although Mr. Malek, the former speaker of the National Assembly, failed in his personal bid for a seat.

The election, which took place after four years of martial law, was a surprisingly subdued contest with relatively few charges of fraud or vote-rigging. The 44-year-old president's personal popularity among the peasants was credited with sweeping to victory candidates of his party who were relatively unknown.

Meeting with foreign newsmen Monday night, the president promised to lift martial law within a week after the new Parliament meets next month. Thirty women members are to be appointed by those elected. He said that he would have to "wait and see" how parliamentary government developed before deciding whether or not to resign his military posts as an army major general and armed forces commander in chief.

The president said that "only a few" of thousands of political prisoners jailed under the rule of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was assassinated in a 1975 military coup, were still to be released. He added that the fate of the remaining prisoners was "under constant review."

Surprisingly few pro-Moscow and pro-Peking leftists gained seats in the new Parliament. A coalition of two rightist Moslem parties, led by the Moslem League, placed third in the balloting, with 19 seats by late Monday night when only seats in seven districts remained undecided. Independent candidates gained 16 seats.

Although victories by orthodox Moslems meant that they formed small but viable bloc in Bangladesh politics, there was little sign that the push for creation of Islamic states elsewhere had much affect here.

Gen. Ziaur said that his government had denationalized segments of commerce and industry during the last few years and would continue to encourage private investment, adding:

"Now, with this election and democratic process being restored, more foreign private investment should come into the country."

Ayatollah Forces Leftists To Cancel Demonstration

(Continued from Page 1)

ary committee that has so far approved the execution of eight generals shot by firing squads near Khomeini headquarters.

"Regarding his crime, investigations are going on, and as soon as they are completed, certain actions will be taken," Mr. Entezzam said.

Iran's revolutionary government also announced today that Iranian women and children, but not men, would be allowed to leave Iran beginning Saturday. No Iranians have been allowed to board U.S., British and Italian evacuation flights.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation also said that all international air carriers could resume normal service to Tehran's Mehrabad airport Saturday.

4 Were Killed

In the gun battle during which the entire U.S Embassy staff surrendered to Fedayeen attackers, three guerrillas and an Iranian waiter at the embassy were killed. Sgt. Kraus, slightly wounded by pellets from a seized embassy shotgun fired at him by guerrillas, was taken to a hospital but was removed later by four gunmen.

It took U.S. Embassy officials until yesterday to ascertain that Sgt. Kraus was being held by Khomeini supporters and not leftist gunmen.

When UPI correspondent Arthur Higbee asked about Sgt. Kraus at Khomeini headquarters, an aide said, "You mean the one arrested for killing three Iranians? I can tell you nothing about that."

The remark confirmed persistent reports that the raiders were demanding that the Marine be tried for the deaths of their comrades.

The U.S. Embassy officials have said that the 19 marines defending the diplomatic compound fired tear gas grenades and then shotguns in self-defense when the attack occurred. But Ambassador William Sullivan said that he did not know whether the dead guerillas were by embassy or guerrilla gunfire.

From his hospital bed before abduction, Sgt. Kraus told Higbee that the dead waiter stepped in front of him at moment of surrender, receiving fatal bullet that would have hit Kraus.

When one of the captors aimed seized embassy gun at him, he s "I said to myself, 'Jesus, I hope over quick,' and closed my eyes."

After the blast, he regained consciousness in the hospital. He been slightly hurt by pellets in head and body.

Before the statements by Mr. terzzam and the Khomeini aide U.S. Embassy official said, "Ne tiations for his release are be handled on a government-to-g ernment level. We have been t Sgt. Kraus is OK physically but have not seen the Marine yet o selves.

Sadat Invitation

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (Reuters) President Anwar Sadat today newed his invitation to the shah Iran to visit Egypt, the official Mi dle East News Agency said.

The president telephoned t shah in Morocco and asked abo his health and his family, the age cy said. Mr. Sadat invited the sha to come to Egypt and "comple his medical checkup," the agen added.

U.S. Plans Taiwan Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

part: "The United States will assist the people on Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability through the provision of arms of a defensive character; the president is directed to inform the Congress promptly of any threat to the United States arising therefrom."

The key security provisions of the Zablocki bill assert: "Any armed attack against Taiwan, or use of force to prevent Taiwan from engaging in trade with other nations, would be a threat to the peace and stability of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States."

Zablocki Bill

The Zablocki bill says that "the United States will make available to Taiwan defense articles and defense services for its defense against armed attack." It adds that "the president shall promptly inform the Congress of any danger to the United States interests arising from any threat to the security of Taiwan."

It continues: "The president and the Congress shall determine in accordance with constitutional processes appropriate action by the United States in response to any such danger."

The Zablocki language comes close to calling Taiwan a government, even though the United States, in deciding to normalize relations with Peking, declared that it would no longer have government-to-government ties with Taiwan.

In its original bill, the administration referred only to "the people on Taiwan," as the body with which the United States would deal through the unofficial American Institute in Taiwan, which will replace the embassy March 1.

The Zablocki draft defines "Taiwan" to mean "the authorities exercising governmental control." The new bill also permits the president to negotiate reciprocal privileges and immunities with Taiwan.

On another matter of concern to the administration, there was no sign yet that Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., chairman of an appropriations subcommittee, had dropped his veto of a State Department plan to transfer the $2 million allocated to the U.S. Embassy to the new institute. Sen. Hollings is chairman of an appropriations subcommittee.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance summoned China's ambassador-designate Chai Tse-min to the State Department for a half-hour meeting to urge the Chinese to withdraw their troops from Vietnam. Mr. Vance, according to his aides, repeated the U.S. position that the Vietnamese should pull back from Cambodia to avert a wider war.

Mr. Chai made no commitments, officials said.

Pact Talks Reconvened

(Continued from Page 1)

secrecy that Mr. Carter intends enforce by having reporters kep away from Camp David and b having all public information r leased through the State Depar ment press office.

On the eve of the talks, the go ernment-controlled radio in Cai sounded a familiar note by sayin that "there is no place left f maneuvering and procrastination. Egypt's strategy is to depict the I raelis as hair-splitters, hopin thereby to exacerbate U.S. impa tience.

Meanwhile, Israeli sources, r questing anonymity, said that M Dayan would stress a need for U financing of new airfields in t Negev Desert to replace ones in t Sinai that would be turned over Egypt.

With Iran ending its Israeli o shipments, there will be emphasi too, on arrangements for Israel share in the production of Sin offshore fields. Developed by Isra with the help of U.S. firms, the oil fields meet about 15 percent Israel's energy needs; Iran m more than 50 percent. If stripped both sources, Israel would be de pendent largely on Mexico and the goodwill of the United States.

Mr. Vance's meeting with Mi Khalil and Mr. Dayan was the fir since December in Brussels, which there was no apparent head way. Since then, U.S. envoy Alfre Atherton Jr. has failed to narrow the differences between Egypt and Israel.

U.S. Reports Sadat Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

expressing particular concern abou instability coming from Egypt neighbors, Libya and the Sudan. The sources stressed, however, th in outlining his concept of a polic man's role for Egypt, Mr. Sad sketched a potential geographi and strategic sphere extending f beyond Egypt's immediate neigh bors.

In fact, some of the sources ad ed, he seemed to be offering Egyp as a substitute for Iran, but with greater sphere than that nation ha under the shah. The United State sold the shah advanced weapons worth billions of dollars to main tain Iran as a pro-Western bulwark in the Gulf, but Mr. Sadat repeat edly talked of Egypt exerting a p tential military presence in an are stretching from the rim of Europe to the northern borders of the Ind an subcontinent.

Egyptian Pilots

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Th first Egyptian pilots to be instruct ed in the United States have re turned to Cairo after completing their training on the F-5 jet fight ers, the newspaper Al Ahram sa in today's early editions.

The newspaper did not indicate how many pilots were in the United States, but Egypt is to buy 50 U.S fighters. Financial difficulties de laying the sale were resolved last week, during Defense Secretary Harold Brown's Middle East tour and delivery will begin in Novem ber.



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Associated Press

ROTHERLY ENCOUNTER — President Carter stops a crowd Tuesday to chat with his brother, Billy, at eorgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta. The president as in town to address a joint session of the state General ssembly as well as to make an appearance at Georgia Tech.

singer Views Assailed

ennedy Supports Carter n A-Accord With Russia

By Robert G. Kaiser

SHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) an address on arms control foreign policy that echoed lent Carter's Georgia Tech ss yesterday, Sen. Edward edy gave his unreserved en- ment to a new strategic arms vith the Soviet Union.

itical matchmakers could not improved on the timing of Kennedy's speech, which fol- President Carter's by two . The Massachusetts Demo- Mr. Carter's principal rival lso one of his strongest sup- rs in the Democratic Party, his remarks to the Arms Con- ssociation here.

. Kennedy gave a more force- efense of the new pact than arter while also taking a few at the administration. But he quoted approvingly from the dent's speech and endorsed ain lines of his policy.

e senator attacked Henry ger, challenging the former ary of state's recent, critical ks about SALT-2 as "not le." Sen. Kennedy assailed anship in foreign policy gen- accusing "partisan voices" tling America short by exag- ing U.S. weaknesses while ig- g its strengths.

. Kennedy's criticisms of the nistration were less pointed, clear enough. First, he de- d last year as a "year of post- ment" in the arms control and said "important opportu- may have been lost" because tiations could not be brought cessful conclusions.

also charged that "arms con- dvocates and supporters" — mably including the president is associates — "are timid and isive, were they should be con- t and assured."

. Kennedy's own defense of T-2 was anything but timid. extolled the agreement — of whose principal elements ow known — without any res- ions, while adding that it d be mistaken to expect it to anacea.

described the new agreements a small but essential step toward more effective nuclear arms control" that could save the United States as much as $100 billion — the cost of "an unrestrained new round of the arms race."

'Linkage' Ridiculed

He ridiculed the idea that Senate approval of SALT should be linked to more acceptable Soviet behavior in other areas:

"Let the advocates of linkage explain how the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union will be served by a Senate refusal to ratify SALT. Let them explain how the stability of troubled regions will be enhanced by rejection of this treaty on the Senate floor.

"Let them explain how our security would be enhanced and how the world would be a safer place by failure to ratify SALT and by a return to Cold War confrontation. If SALT-2 contributes to our national security and diminished the danger of nuclear war, then it will be even more important to achieve in a climate of worsened relations than in a climate of improved relations with the Soviets."

Sen. Kennedy assailed Mr. Kissinger's assertion that SALT-2 might leave the United States dangerously vulnerable to a Soviet first strike that could nearly destroy all U.S. land-based missiles while leaving the greater part of Soviet offensive power intact, forcing a president to chose between self-destructive retaliation or capitulation.

"The theory is not credible," Sen. Kennedy said, because it assumed that "an American president — having seen the devastation of 90 percent or more of our land-based missiles and the killing of 20 million or more Americans — would hesitate to retaliate."

The senator said that SALT-2 would be beneficial in many ways, limiting both superpowers to equal numbers of weapons, limiting the qualitative improvement of missile systems, limiting the numbers of thermonuclear warheads on both sides, but also leaving the United States the option to build new weapons "to maintain the viability" of U.S. strategic forces.

Despite a 'Tough' Adjustment Period

Latinos Find Better Life in Pennsylvania

By Gregory Jaynes

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 21 (NYT) — Somehow, in the last few years, the word got around Puerto Rican quarters in New York that this old town on the Conestoga River was a good place to live. All of a sudden, Lancaster County — home to the Amish and the Pennsylvania Dutch for more than two centuries — became the home of a sizable Latin community.

It would seem an incongruous cultural mix: On the one hand, stern-faced farm folk tilling symmetrical fields of grain; on the other, the more open, saucier Latins.

No matter. To people desperate for a way out of the tenements, Lancaster has proven a popular choice. "One day I looked up," said Barney Stone, a clerk at a local store, "and it seemed like a third of the city was speaking Spanish."

Not quite a third, but there are about 15,000 Hispanic people in Lancaster, a city of 55,000 (down from 61,000 in 1960). Little more than 20 years ago, there were less than a few dozen Spanish-speaking residents.

The growth of the Hispanic community caused the town and the county "a pretty tough period of adjustment, to say the least," according to Mr. Stone. "I guess the fair thing to say would be that most people just don't understand their culture."

The Latin Taste

That is a point often made by Wilfredo Seda, the director of services for Centro Hispano, the Spanish-American civic association here. The Latin taste, Mr. Seda quickly points out, is as alien to the locals as some of the foods sold at the Las Muchachas grocery store in the southeastern end of town.

Mr. Seda also observes that the local Pennsylvania Dutchman does not know what to make of the Latins' demonstrative side.

"Our people don't come home and lock themselves in until the next day," Mr. Seda said. "We come from a warm climate, and we still hang out outside. We don't talk in whispers. The Dutchman may see two Puerto Ricans on a corner yelling and waving arms," he continued, "and think it is a fight and call the police. That actually happened. It was a normal conversation.

Nearly all of the Hispanic people in Lancaster are Puerto Rican, and most of the Puerto Ricans came here from the New York area.

Mr. Seda, who is 27 years old, arrived jobless from Brooklyn four years ago. "The economic situation isn't perfect here, but it's better than New York," he said. "As for living, the worst block in Lancaster could not be compared with the South Bronx and some other areas of the city."

Row Houses

The Puerto Rican presence here is most noticeable in a chock-a-block neighborhood of two-story brick row houses in southeastern Lancaster. In this two-square-mile area, where houses can be bought for less than $20,000, live men like Fred Roman, whose name was Romano when he came to New York from Puerto Rico in 1943.

After 10 years as a longshoreman and 15 years of running a bar at Third Avenue and 36th Street, Mr. Roman had had enough. "So many things I did not like in New York," he said from behind the counter of his grocery store here. "To make a dollar, New York is all right. But to raise a family is no good.

"It is more quiet here and I say more safe, too," he continued. "You can go on the street and leave the car open and they don't bother you. Taxes, all that stuff, is cheaper than New York."

Lancaster has not exactly turned out to be a panacea for the Puerto Rican predicament, however. Unemployment in the Hispanic community runs at about 30 percent, or six times that in the white community. Those who have jobs earn an average $7,000 a year as nonskilled or semiskilled workers in local foundries or other light industries.

Hispanic children comprise about 20 percent of the public school enrollment. In the high schools, their dropout rate is about 50 percent; the overall rate in 1977 was 11.7 percent. Until last year, only one or two Hispanics a year chose to enroll in college. With the help of an academic support program and tutorial services from Centro Hispano, however, 15 students last spring chose to pursue higher educations.

Old prejudices die hard here, according to leaders in the Spanish-speaking community. "The merchants here automatically assume if you are a Puerto Rican you are a shoplifter," said Mr. Seda, who recently sued a local department store, charging it with a false accusation of shoplifting. He won a $2,000 judgment.

Three years ago, Mayor Richard Scott brought a storm of protest by all but saying that Lancaster's No. 1 problem was its Hispanic community.

Although the mayor said that local newspapers quoted him out of context, he publicly apologized twice. And last summer, the Lancaster New Era angered the Puerto Ricans with an editorial entitled, "Prevent Bilingualism." The newspaper said: "The United States uses English as its language, and those who are citizens, and live here, should learn to understand it, speak it and write it."

For all that, the living conditions here are still considered marvelous by many a *caballero* and *dama*. In warm weather, neighborhood streets are alive with the chatter and the air is thick with throbbing music from Hispanic records. It is thick, too, with the smell of *pasteles*, a heart-burning dish the neighborhood would find it difficult to live without.

U.S. Ship Leaves With Hostage From Maldives, Embassy Reports

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Feb. 21 (UPI) — A U.S. oceanographic research ship sailed from the Maldive Islands with a chief's son as hostage, a U.S. Embassy official said today.

Three American crew members on the 300-ton, Panamanian-registered Alysse Maru were detained in the Maldives because of a shootout with local officials in which a chieftain was slightly wounded, Richard Van Glatz said. He said that the abduction of the chief's son followed the shootout.

The wife of the vessel's captain said in a telephone interview from Winter Park, Fla., that she had been told all crew members had been freed and hoped to rejoin the ship soon. She said that the ship had set sail for the U.S. Navy base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

The Maldavian External Affairs Ministry Saturday sent a message to the U.S. Embassy in Colombo saying that the Alysse Maru had not received permission to dock at the atoll. The island chief went on board to seal alcohol supplies and guns and to check for narcotics on board — a routine procedure, the Maldavian government said. The ship's crew refused him permission to board, and crewmen opened fire on the chief, the Maldavians said. Mr. Van Glantz said that he was told the chief was not seriously injured.

After the shooting, Maldavians seized and detained Capt. Kenneth Leonard and two crew members, all U.S. citizens.

Meany Plans to Mobilize Union Vigilantes to Monitor U.S. Prices

By Helen Dewar

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 21 (WP) — AFL-CIO President George Meany said yesterday that he plans to mobilize the federation's 13.5 million members as retail price monitors for the administration's anti-inflation effort.

Scoffing at reported White House misgivings about vigilante squads roaming supermarkets, Mr. Meany said he was "sure the housewives would be glad to form vigilante groups," and added, "even if he [Carter] does't like the plan we may go ahead with it anyway. I think it's a good idea."

Mr. Meany disclosed his latest approach to Mr. Carter's anti-inflation program at a news conference that included questions about suggestions from a member of the AFL-CIO executive council that Mr. Meany tone down his criticism of Mr. Carter and consider an emeritus role in the organization.

At a breakfast with reporters, Sol Chaikin, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and an influential member of the council, said, "It behooves us to be a little more judicious" in criticizing Mr. Carter.

Without saying that he actually should retire, Mr. Chaikin said he thought the federation should consider creating a "position like chairman of the board" for Mr. Meany and other aging leaders.

Saying that he had hoped for more of an "attitude of civility," Mr. Chaikin said it would be a "better course to exercise a little humility" in judging Mr. Carter, whom he described as having "the greatest intellectual capacity of any president since Roosevelt."

Asked about Mr. Chaikin's suggestion, Mr. Meany, who is 84 years old, said: "I haven't the slightest idea what you're talking about. They [the AFL-CIO unions] have a chairman of the board. Here he is."

Mr. Meany, who sharply criticized Mr. Carter's foreign and domestic policies Monday as the council opened its weeklong winter meeting here, also defended his right to speak his mind.

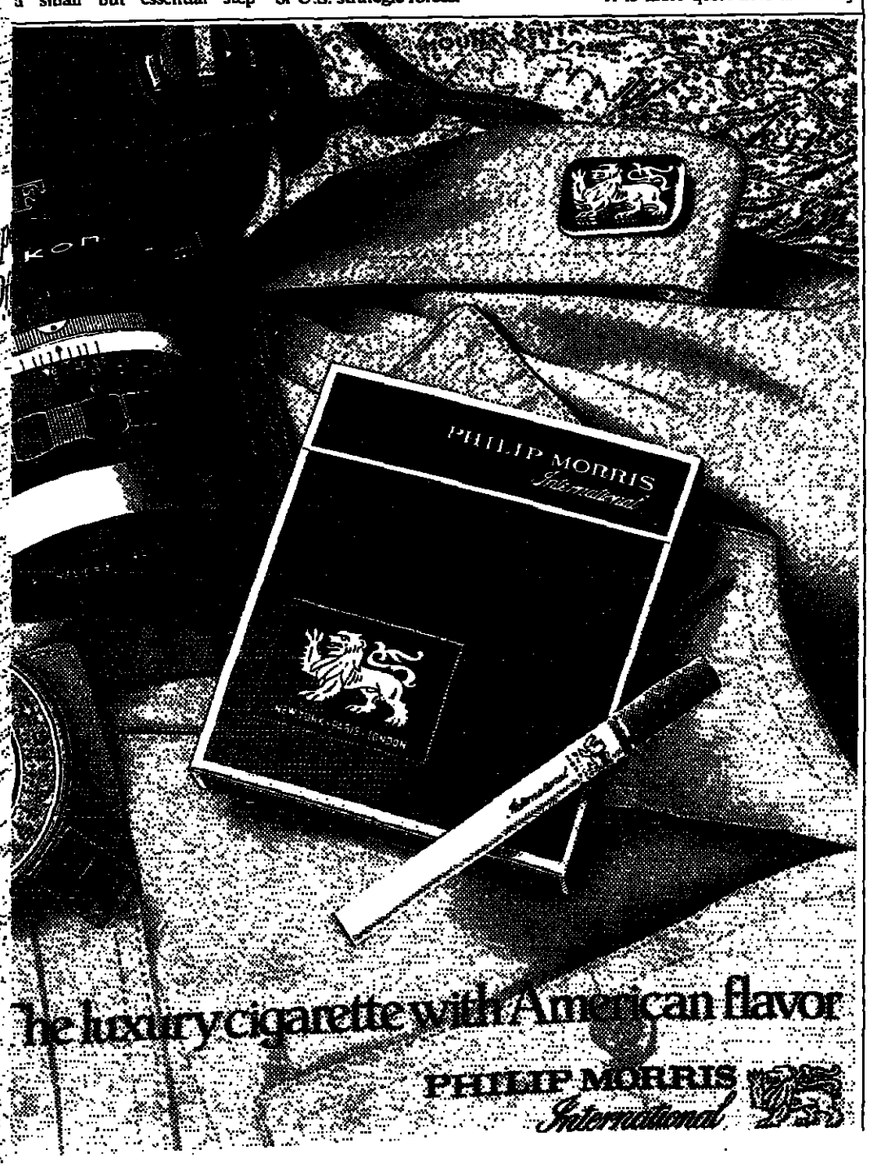
He suggested, almost as an aside, that Mr. Carter may not be all that displeased with what he had to say, which included qualified support for the administration's "real wage insurance" program to protect workers who comply with wage restraint guidelines.

"I don't think he was ordained by the Almighty," Mr. Meany said. "I think he's human and makes some mistakes, and, frankly, I will continue to comment on those mistakes. The funny part of it is that the president doesn't seem to be upset about it. I talked to him yesterday and he was quite pleasant about things."

Pressed to elaborate, Mr. Meany did so cheerfully, saying that Mr. Carter had called him to ask for his cooperation in trying to keep prices down. The AFL-CIO has repeatedly denounced the administration's voluntary anti-inflation policy, charging that it holds down wages.

Mr. Meany said he told Mr. Carter he had already written to Alfred Kahn, the administration's anti-inflation adviser, proposing to enlist volunteers from union ranks to monitor prices in supermarkets and elsewhere.

"So I told the president that, and he said that was very good," Mr. Meany stated, adding that Mr. Carter is arranging a meeting shortly between AFL-CIO officials and Vice President Mondale, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and domestic policy adviser Stuart Eizenstat to draft a plan for an AFL-CIO role in the campaign against price increases.



"Frankfurt is great for connections."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Long Waiting Lists Are Reported

Few China Visas Left in U.S.

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (IHT) — So many U.S. citizens have been playing their "China card" that nearly all the approximately 20,000 Chinese visas allotted for the year to U.S. travelers have been taken.

Many of the airlines, travel agencies, cruise ships and special associations that offer visas along with package tours have long waiting lists for this year.

Japan Air Lines, for example, was granted 1,400 visas for U.S. citizens this year. How many are spoken for? "About 2,800," said Morris Simoncelli, deputy director of public relations. "We've had to turn down many visa requests. We do have a small waiting list due to the possibility of cancellations. But we're not encouraging those waiting." Mr. Simoncelli said that the airline would ask for more visas next year.

Pan American World Airways received 5,000 visas for this year — 3,000 more than last year. "Essentially, they're all used," a Pan Am spokesman said. "We won't know until this summer what our 1980 allocation will be, but we hope, of course, it will increase."

Pan Am holds a special interest in travel to China. The airline recently applied for routes to China and hopes to receive authorization for at least three flights a week to Peking and Shanghai. In addition, three months ago a Pan Am subsidiary — Intercontinental Hotels Corp. — signed an estimated $500-million agreement with China to provide the nation with a chain of hotels.

Hotel Space

The hotels are scheduled for completion in 1981, and many travel groups expect to receive more visas and arrange more China tours at that time. "We really don't expect to obtain more visas in 1980 than we did this year. But, in 1981, perhaps we'll receive a substantial increase because of more hotel space," said a member of the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association.

The association, which has 120 chapters in the United States, had its visas cut this year to 3,800 from 5,000. A member said that the reduction "was probably due to hotel shortages and the lack of translators. Since tourism is so new to the country, it's understandable the Chinese must limit the number of foreign visitors, at least until they can provide adequate accommodations and services."

Nevertheless, the Friendship Association this year doubled the number of China tours it was offering. The members work directly with the Chinese International Travel Service in arranging 13- and 17-day tours to several Chinese cities.

Although only about 20 travel groups are offering China tours this year for Americans, professional U.S. travelers may find room on special-interest tours or exchange programs. In certain cities, such as Hong Kong, U.S. citizens can find room without much planning on short visits to China.

A few years ago, only three or four cities were open to U.S. tourists. This year, about 30 cities are open, and the Chinese travel service expects that more will open next year and in 1981, as facilities are expanded.

China Assailed By Palestinians, Arab Leftists

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Palestinian guerrillas and Arab leftists have strongly deplored China for its invasion of Vietnam, in effect ending a relationship of cooperation with Peking that lasted 14 years.

Abu Iyad, the second in command of the guerrilla movement after Yasser Arafat, told a rally here this week: "We openly delcare that we stand on the side of Vietnam against the Chinese invasion." He said that the action by China was "incomprehensible for a power that is supposed to be on the side of progressive forces."

An alliance of Lebanese Moslem and leftist political groups in a statement here today accused Peking of serving imperialist designs in Southeast Asia. The leftists now identify China with the United States, and accuse Peking of joining with Washington in a worldwide campaign against the Soviet Union.

Analysts said that this was in sharp contrast to the image that China used to have in the Middle East: a champion of revolution and the Palestinian cause.

Japan Demands Islands' Return

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Japan's lower house of parliament yesterday passed a resolution calling for early recovery of Soviet-held North Pacific islands and removal of military bases there.

The resolution was approved by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and all major opposition groups except the Japanese Communist Party.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said after the vote that the government will continue talks with the Soviet Union for the restoration of the islands — Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu.

Papal Visit to Poland Reported Set for May

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II will go to Poland on a pilgrimage, sources said today, probably between May 13 and 15. If the dates are confirmed, it would mean that the Vatican and the Polish government have agreed on the arrangements for the visit, the first by a pope to a Communist country.

The visit would take place after May 7, the 900th anniversary of the death of St. Stanislaw. Warsaw was believed to have been anxious that the pope's visit did not coincide with the anniversary of the saint.



United Press International

HERBIE FUND — Herb and Leticia Quinones hold their 7-month-old infant, Herbie, in a New York hospital. The infant, whose windpipe gets pinched between his heart and esophagus when he eats, needs a life-saving operation available only in Toronto. Toronto officials have launched a "Help Herbie" campaign to raise $5,000 to bring the child to Canada.

Multitude of Meetings, Documents

China Seeks Escape From Bureaucracy

HONG KONG (NYT) — A small rural county in the mountains of Szechwan province printed more than a million pages of documents last year, a recent investigation by a reporter for the Communist Party newspaper, Jenmin Jih Pao, showed.

At the same time the county's party chief had to study an average of 16 daily reports from Peking or his provincial superiors, while the 360 county officials spent more than a third of their time traveling to and from the county seat to attend meetings.

The county, along with much of the rest of China, has suffered from what is now being decried as the "three evils" — too many meetings, too many documents and too many inspections. It is a measure of how bureaucracy spreads and of what has happened to the Chinese revolution in recent years that the Communists, who came to power in 1949 as a guerrilla movement, find it necessary to denounce organizational ossification.

Different Approach

In the Cultural Revolution, Mao Tse-tung took aim at this problem by purging large numbers of officials but succeeded only in making them even more cautious and therefore more bureaucratic. The current leaders in Peking are attempting a less sweeping objective — to streamline administrative procedures. In the process the press is publicizing some particularly egregious examples of bureaucratic messes that might make President Carter feel better about Washington.

The Red Flag commune at Sienyang, in Shensi province, spent two winters and springs digging a 40-acre reservoir. "After the work was completed it was discovered that the reservoir could not be used and the masses were mobilized again to fill it in," the party paper reported.

One reason for the failure was that, while Sienyang has 50 regular municipal offices, it also has 57 temporary offices, many of which overlap. There is a regular agriculture bureau and also a special cotton office, a pig-raising department, a poultry office, a vegetable office, a Learn From Tachai office, named for what once was China's model farm unit, and an office for carrying out rural policy.

Perquisites Guarded

Several of these departments consist only of a director and one staff person, but each guards its perquisites. The Supply and Marketing Cooperative handles the distribution of dried pepper; the Second Commerce Bureau oversees fresh pepper.

Another Jenmin Jih Pao reporter checked on the Shenyang heavy machinery plant, where he found that the manager was powerless to hire or discharge a single worker, raise wages or determine how to utilize profits without going through the proper government departments. To build a new dormitory for the factory's workers he had to negotiate with 11 offices.

He had to attend 48 meetings outside the plant during a two-month period last year and to suffer through a virtually daily stream of inspection teams — with a record of seven on one day. The inspectors, some from Peking, some from the province and some from the municipality, covered everything from quality control and electricity consumption to family planning and air defense. One group had 152 members.

— FOX BUTTERFIELD

Obituaries

Howard Schenken, Expert Bridge Player

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Howard Schenken, 75, whose record-setting performances over half a century made him one of history's best contract bridge players, died yesterday in Palm Springs, Calif. He had been suffering from a brain tumor.

Mr. Schenken, regarded by a number of bridge authorities as the world's leading player, won almost every possible honor in his five decades of competition at the highest levels. These included membership on four groups that won world team titles, five victories — a record — in the Life Master Pair Championship, and 10 triumphs in each of the major knockout team events, the Vanderbilt and the Spingold.

Mr. Schenken also wrote widely about the game to which he devoted his life and was largely responsible for many theoretical ideas that are now considered standard. These include the prepared opening bid, the forcing 2-over-1 response, and the weak two-bid. Late in his career he was sufficently impressed by the successes of the Italians to develop the Schenken Big Club system, the first such method to gain popularity in the United States, and the forerunner of many others.

Among his contributions to the literature of the game were the "Four Aces System of Contract Bridge," "Better Bidding in 15 Minutes" and "Howard Schenken's Big Club." He was the author of a syndicated column for more than 30 years, and last year he published his memoirs, "Education of a Bridge Player."

Although Mr. Schenken had a major effect on the bridge-playing world — in the decade after World War II he helped make New York City the capital of the game — he was a quiet man with little desire for personal publicity.

The teams on which he was a member won world titles in 1936, 1950, 1951 and 1953. The first of these was the Four Aces team that dominated U.S. tournament play in the 1930s. In the later victories he was a key figure in a group that was equally dominant in the decade following World War II and that included such notable figures as Jay Becker, John Crawford, George Rapee and Sam Stayman.

Andrea Maria Piaggio

GENOA, Feb. 21 (AP) — Andrea Maria Piaggio, 78, one of Italy's wealthiest men, who spent several weeks in jail in 1974 for allegedly financing a rightist subversive group, died Sunday at Monte Carlo.

He had inherited a Genoa-based business empire ranging from shipping to paper mills and sugar refineries from his grandfather in 1932. He further expanded it to include the Mira Lanza soap and detergent industry and a real estate firm Gajana.

In 1974, he became involved into the case of the Rose of the Winds, an underground group including army officers and allegedly plotting riwng subversion against the government. He was arrested and held in a prison infirmary for several weeks. He was later cleared of all suspicion.

Marguerite C. Cronkite

MARYVILLE, Mo., Feb. 21 (AP) — Marguerite Cummins Cronkite, 79, the stepmother of CBS-TV News anchorman Walter Cronkite, died Monday at a hospital here.

Airline Worker Held in Robbery At N.Y. Airport

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (UPI) — A Lufthansa Airlines cargo agent who allegedly served as the "inside man" in a $5.8-million robbery at Kennedy Airport was arrested last night, the FBI said.

Louis Werner, 46, of Queens, N.Y., was the third man to be arrested in connection with the largest cash robbery in U.S. history. He was held for arraignment today in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn on charges of theft from an interstate shipment, possession of goods taken from an interstate or foreign shipment and conspiracy.

Authorities said Mr. Werner was believed to be the inside man in the robbery but was not believed to have been on duty that day.

Six masked men drove into the Lufthansa hangar on Dec. 11, bound the employees and stole $5 million in cash and an estimated $850,000 in gold and jewels.

Another suspect in the case, Angelo Sepe, 37, also of Queens, was ordered held in $1-million bail yesterday. Peter Gruenwald, 39, a Lufthansa cargo traffic division operator, was held in $250,000 bail as a material witness.

'Holocaust' Leads To Calls on Nazis

BONN, Feb. 21 (AP) — West Germans have been denouncing suspected Nazi war criminals since the television broadcast of "Holocaust," according to Adalbert Rueckerl, chief of the Central Office for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes.

"We received a range of new information during 'Holocaust,'" Mr. Rueckerl said. "A number of people called in to say they knew about someone who could have been involved."

According to Mr. Rueckerl, callers would say: "I have the feeling if you question so-and-so you will find he was involved in a [war] crime." The response was similar to a federal government appeal in 1965 for persons to volunteer information about Nazi crimes, he said.

Warsaw Bank Toll at 49

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — A woman injured in last week's gas explosion at a Warsaw savings bank died last night, bringing the death toll to 49, the news agency PAP said today.

News Analysis

2 Koreas Meet, But Goals Are Still Very Different

By William Chapman

SEOUL (WP) — The two parts of Korea have agreed to talk to each other but what they are talking about amounts almost to two separate conversations.

They are so far apart in their pronounced goals that it would take an enormous and virtually unimaginable concession by one side to produce a serious dialogue and end an enmity that has lasted a quarter of a century.

Saturday, delegates from North and South Korea sat down in the truce village of Panmunjom for the first discussions about unification since talks were broken off in 1973. There were handshakes and smiles all around and they even agreed to meet again in three weeks.

But interviews with sources from both sides here and in Tokyo suggest that they are hardly communicating on the same wavelength.

Whole-Nation Congress

The North wants to take a single, long step — the convocation of a North-South convention, or "whole-nation congress," which would bring union leaders, social groups and officials together in a mass rally for unification.

According to the North's representatives in Tokyo, the product would be a confederation of the two countries. Each would retain autonomous social systems — the North's Socialist, the South's capitalist. The two governments would remain intact, administering their separate domains, but the two would be represented jointly abroad, sharing a single seat at the United Nations.

The South, in this plan, would continue to enjoy investments from abroad. U.S. and European companies would stay in business. The North would continue receiving aid and technological assitance from the Socialist countries.

The entire Korean Peninsula would become a "Confederate Republic of Koryo," employing the name used for a unified Korea during the Koryo dynasty from 935 to 1392.

No Miracle Expected

South Korea's view is much less grand and the country's leaders speak sarcastically of "unification" as a distant goal hardly worth discussing at this stage. "We are realistic enough not to expect a miracle," a government official said. "We are not going to wake up one fine morning and find ourselves unified."

What the South wants to talk about is a lot of small steps, one of which might lead eventually to unification. It wants to talk about economic cooperation, the exchange of divided families, cultural events and athletic meetings.

The process of bringing this about, the South argues, may produce a genuine thaw, enough to unfreeze a relationship made rigid by 28 years of war, military incidents and ferocious propaganda exchanges.

Given those widely different approaches, it seems somehow unlikely that the two sides would be sitting down together at all and the fact that a series of meetings has seems to be under way is mystifying, even to some South Korean officials.

Any Time, Any Level

It ostensibly began Jan. 29, when South Korean President Park Chung Hee proclaimed that his authorities would be willing to meet authorities from the North at any time and on any level.

The North responded enthusiastically a few days later with a proposal to create a planning conference and even named a date. Three exchanges increased, earlier dates were suggested, and the result was Saturday's meeting at Panmunjom.

The South now contends that the North had merely snapped up the latest in a series of more or less similar offers from Mr. Park. This one was a bit more explicit and comprehensive, admitted an official, but essentially it was a version of previously submitted offers. The question, they contend, is: Why did North Korea snap it up this time?

The South has its own answer to this question, an answer colored by its own perception of North Korea as a stagnating, isolated country ruled by an aging leader, Kim Il Sung, and turning with increasing desperation to outside forces for help.

Economic Aid

In this view, North Korea is seeking out Western economic aid and technological guidance to revive its economy, just as its current chief mentor, China, is turning to the West for help in modernization. Twice last year, it sent out feelers through the leaders of Yugoslavia and Romania, seeking closer contacts with the West, but got no response.

It must be clear to the North, asserted an official here, that it cannot get closer to the West unless it comes to terms, or appears to come to terms, with the South. The United States responded to both feelers last year with the advice that the North should get together with the South if it wants an amicable relationship with the United States.

Some observers here believe that a reverse pattern may account for the South's approaches to the North. South Korea is increasingly eager to trade with Socialist countries and has made no secret of its ambition to cash in on a piece of the new China trade. Socialist countries reject most overtures of that sort out of loyalty to the North.

North Koreans in Tokyo insist that China did not push them into the Panmunjom talks and South Koreans, for once, agree. Both take at face value the statement by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping that he will support the North but will not force it to do something it does not want to do.

The South, meanwhile, says that the United States had nothing to do with Mr. Park's proposal.

Despite the enormous gaps between them, neither North nor South seems inclined to break off the talks soon. Neither would like to endure the bad public relations image that would result from a sudden walk away from the table.

An official who has just finished reading and re-reading a transcript of the Panmunjom exchanges said that he could not fathom any of the North's motives except one. "They just want to keep talking," he said.

ETA Threatens To Kill Official Of Tire Factory

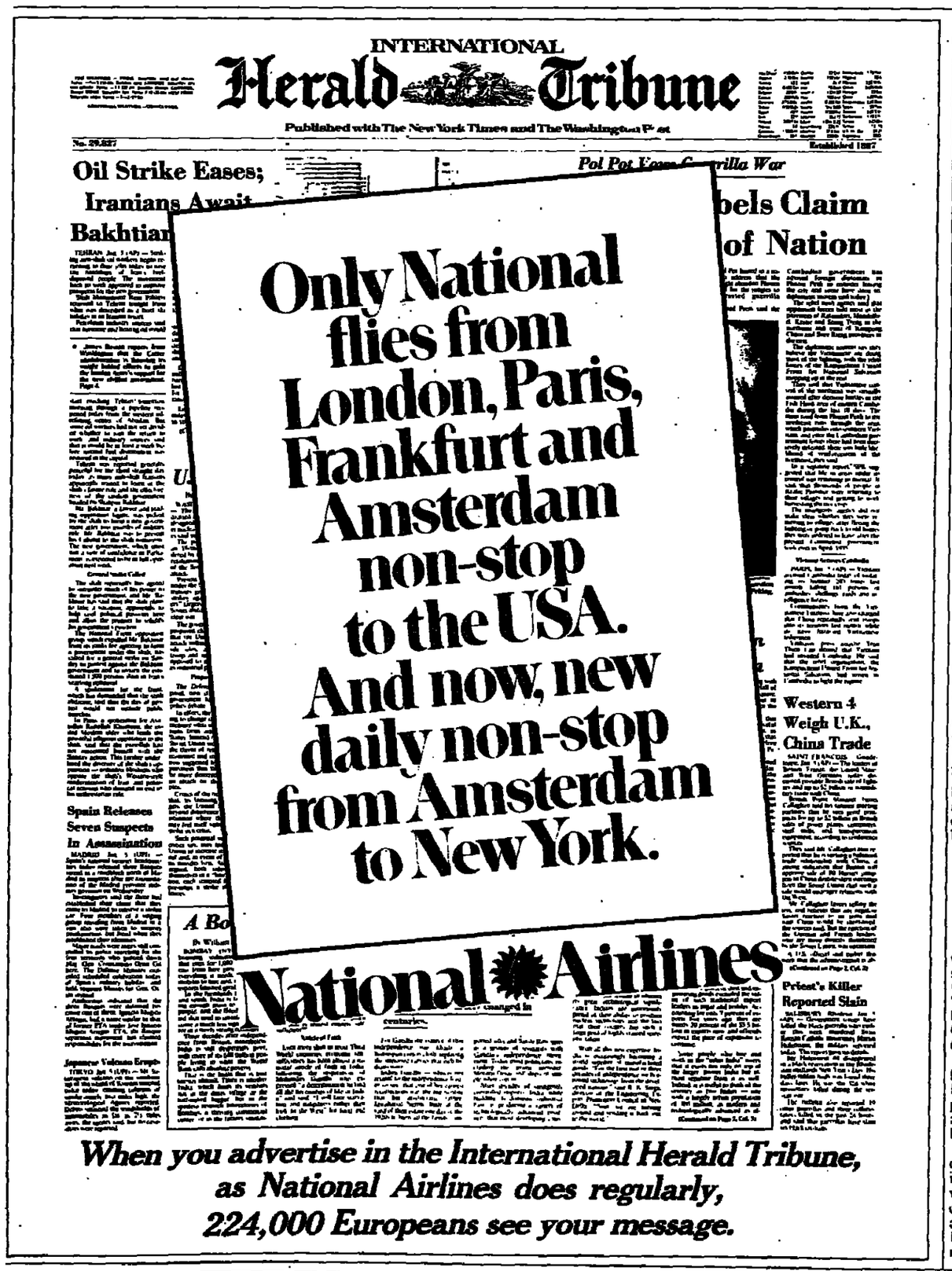
MADRID, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Basque separatists threatened last night to murder the kidnapped manager of a Michelin tire factory unless Michelin agreed to negotiate with employees over pay increases.

The ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty, issued the threat in a communique read over a local radio station in the Basque city of San Sebastian.

An ETA spokesman reported earlier in telephone calls to the press that the group had kidnapped Luis Abaitua Palacios, 47, manager of the Michelin plant in the Basque city of Vitoria. Mr. Abaitua disappeared Monday on his way home for lunch. His car was found abandoned on a Vitoria street.

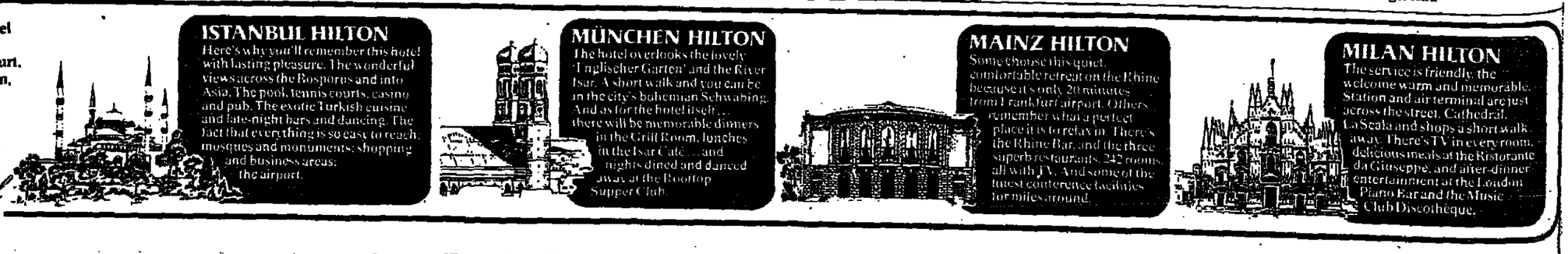
Two weeks ago, ETA gunmen seized Jorge Rouzier, manager of the Michelin factory in San Sebastian, and shot him in the knee.

On Monday, Michelin workers ended a weeklong strike for higher wages after a yearlong dispute with management.



For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

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MILAN HILTON
The service is friendly, the welcome warm and memorable. Station and air terminal are just across the street. Cathedral, La Scala and shops a short walk away. There's TV in every room, delicious meals at the Ristorante da Giuseppe, and after-dinner entertainment at the London Piano Bar and the Music Club Discotheque.

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Considered Major Anthropological Find

Site in Florida Yields Ice Age Remains

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — A deep ... that formed a natural time ... ule in southwestern Florida ... sands of years ago has yielded ... overies raising scientists' hopes ... they have found one of the ... important sites for studies of ... ent man, animals and climate ... orth America.

One site has yielded the bones of ... extinct animals killed and ... ed by humans 12,000 years ... and many plant specimens and ... acts, including what may be ... oldest hunting boomerang ever ... id. A nearby burial site appears ... e one of the largest in North ... erica and dates as far back as ... 0 years ago.

The great wealth of human re... ns and of animal and plant fos... is believed to offer a rare op... unity to study the complex ... n of interactions between cli... e, animals and plants that molded early human survival in the New World.

The lake bottom slopes gently to a large sinkhole with a vertical shaft, which spreads out downward to form a huge water-filled cavity at least 240 feet deep. Its mineral-rich and oxygen-poor water has preserved many specimens that would ordinarily have been destroyed long ago. Mineral deposits accompanying the gradual rise and fall of the water level have made it possible to trace chronology and relations between species and climate.

Ice Age

The site first was frequented by humans 12,000 years ago, when the Northeast was thawing out from the last great ice age. The climate in Florida was much drier than today, and the water level much lower. The sinkhole, called a cenote, must have been attractive to humans as a source of fresh water. It also served as a trap for animals that fell over the cliftlike walls.

The boomerang, found on a ledge 90 feet below the lake surface, is a nonreturning type thought to be capable of downing game up to the size of a small deer at a range of 200 feet. Before this discovery, nonreturning boomerangs had been found in Egypt, Australia and Western Europe, but never before in the Western Hemisphere, according to scientists involved in the new studies. Furthermore, its estimated age of 12,000 years appears to make it older than any previously found.

"Unique cultural evidence, especially artifacts of wood, bone and shell, which seldom survive in the Southeast, has been preserved in what can be described as a natural time capsule at Little Salt Spring," said a report in the Feb. 16 issue of Science, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The site is near Charlotte Harbor. The authors are a team of scientists from several institutions, led by Carl Clausen, former Florida State marine archeologist.

In the swampy ground of a slough near the lake, scientists have found an ancient burying ground estimated to have remains of at least 1,000 persons who lived 5,000 years ago. It is believed to be one of the largest burial sites of archaic Indians found in North America. Bones of 100 individuals have been unearthed, including a skull in which a substantial portion of the brain is preserved.

"If our projections of the number of burials in the slough and spring basin are valid, we have here the best opportunity for physical anthropological studies on an archaic population since the discoveries decades ago at Indian Knoll, Ky.," the report said.

The site is on the property of the General Development Corp., a builder of planned communities. When the importance of the site became known, the company established a nonprofit foundation to finance studies. Mr. Clausen is director of the Little Salt Spring Research Facility of the foundation.

His co-authors in the report are Professor J.A. Holman of Michigan State, Professor A.D. Cohen of the University of South Carolina, and Professor Cesare Emiliani and J.J. Stipp of the University of Miami.

Twelve thousand years ago, hunters at the Florida site captured a giant tortoise on a ledge at the water's edge. They killed it by jamming a pointed stake through its body under the shell, turned it over and cooked it. The animal, of a species now extinct, was as big as the largest Galapagos turtles now in existence. The specimen in the lake was estimated to have been 4 feet long and 2 or 3 feet tall.

The find in Florida is believed to be the first proof that humans captured and ate these large animals. The discovery thus affects the question whether these and other large animals of that era became extinct through natural causes or were hunted into oblivion by humans, Mr. Holman said.

Animal Bones

On that same ledge 90 feet below the water surface were found bones of either mastodon or mammoth, an extinct species of bison, a giant ground sloth and at least two other specimens of the giant tortoises.

Whether animals simply fell into the water or were lured or stampeded by humans is unknown, although some stakes in the lake bed suggest that early hunters tried to camouflage the opening of the sinkhole.

In a telephone conversation last week, Mr. Clausen said that it was not yet clear whether the humans who had killed and cooked the giant tortoise had climbed down to the ledge or had themselves fallen in and eaten the tortoise to avoid starvation.

The site at Little Salt Spring apparently was first occupied 12,000 years ago. It may have been abandoned 3,000 years later and reoccupied from 6,800 to 5,200 years ago. By that time, Florida water levels had risen greatly, the climate was wetter and the sinkhole water was becoming salty.

175 Are Killed By Fumes, Lava In Java Eruption

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Feb. 21 (AP) — Clouds of poison gas and smoldering lava from a volcanic eruption yesterday in central Java hampered rescue teams trying to clear bodies from villages where at least 175 persons were killed and 1,000 injured, police spokesmen said today.

Police Lt. Col. Suprato said that 17,000 persons from six villages near the erupting Mount Sinila have been evacuated, but the eruption caught many in the Batur District asleep or reached them as they tried to flee. It was Sinila's fourth eruption in 51 years and the first since 1959.

A reporter for the newspaper Sinar Harapan said that the village of Pucukan and another one in the Dieng Mountains suffered worst from the eruption. He reported that few gas masks were available and that some rescue workers were killed by the fumes.

U.K. Upholds Fine Against Gay News

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — The House of Lords today upheld the blasphemous-libel convictions of a homosexual magazine and its editor for the publication of a poem about a Roman centurion's homosexual love for Christ.

In July, 1977, a jury found Gay News and its editor, Denis Lemon, guilty of blasphemous libel for the poem and an accompanying drawing. It was the first case of blasphemous libel in Britain in 56 years.

A court upheld the convictions in March but set aside a suspended nine-month jail sentence for Mr. Lemon. The court also upheld a fine of £500 ($1,000) for Mr. Lemon and £1,000 ($2,000) for Gay News.

Testing Put Off On Turin Shroud

TURIN, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Roman Catholic Church authorities here will not permit radioactive-carbon tests on the Turin shroud until the technique is perfected, a spokesman said yesterday.

Monsignor Giuseppe Cottino said that a radioactive-carbon test would involve burning a small fragment of the shroud, which is claimed to bear the imprint of Christ's body.

The shroud, put on display last year for the first time in 45 years, has been seen by more than 3 million persons.

...S. Cattle Die ...fter Use of ...esticide Spray

...HICO, Calif., Feb. 21 (WP) — ...least 250 cattle have died here ...r being sprayed with a highly ...c pesticide by the state Food ... Agricultural Department, a ...le rancher charged yesterday. ...eorge Neary said that the ...artment, working under a feder... ...tate scabies prevention pro... ...m, had sprayed 850 head of his ...le with Toxaphene, a known ...inogen in laboratory animals. ...he department said that Mr. ...ry's cattle had come from a ...d known to be infected by sca..., a mange-generating parasite ...t causes weight loss in cows and ...ften fatal to calves. By law, such ...le must be treated; the spraying ...an last Dec. 17.

...he department, declining con...sive comment, said that higher... ...n-safe levels of the Toxaphene ...e found in the tissue of some of ... dead animals. But, said an offi... "we haven't looked at enough ...d cows."

...he state Water Quality Control ...rd confirmed a further charge ... Mr. Neary that excess Toxa... ...ne had run off into a nearby ...k and may have entered the ...ramento River. But the board ... that the pesticide poses no ...ger to cities whose water supply ...es from the river. Water and ...icultural officials said that in the ... three years, about 250,000 Cali... ...ia cows have been sprayed with ...taphene and that no other inci... ...ts of deaths have been reported.



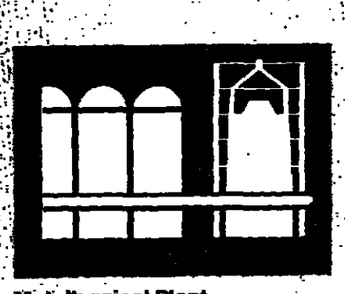
MANNESMANN DEMAG

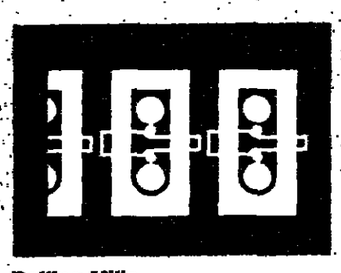
Machinery, Plants and Systems

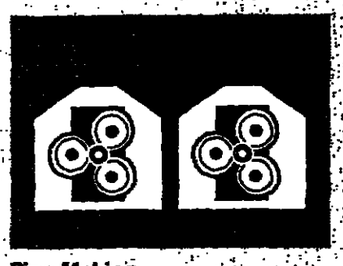
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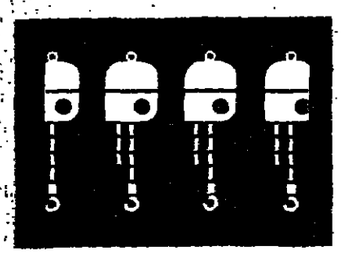
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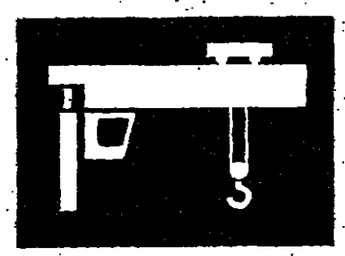
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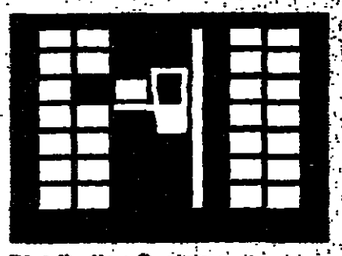

Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.

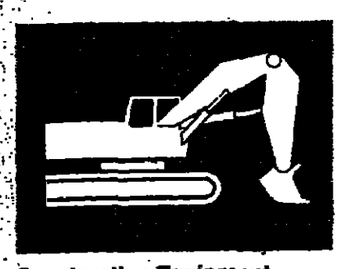

Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.

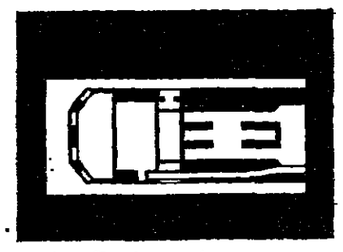

Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.

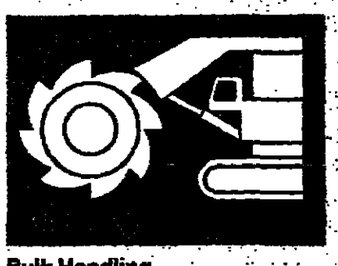

Components
Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load attachments, drive and control components.

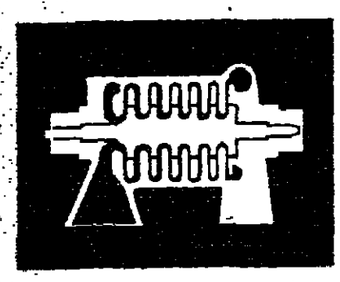

Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.

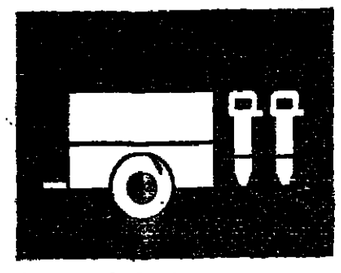

Distribution Systems
Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers.

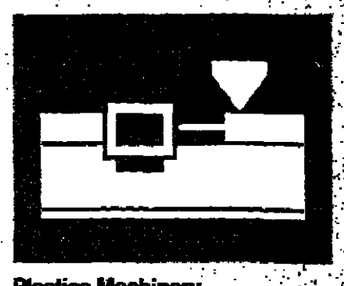

Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 250 t, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers and rollers.


Mining Equipment
Mining and tunneling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.


Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.


Compressors
Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.


Pneumatic Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.


Plastics Machinery
Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, February 22, 1979

Charge of the Right Brigade

Ronald Reagan wonders "if the symbol of the United States pretty soon isn't going to be an ambassador with a flag under his arm climbing into the escape helicopter." He joins the thought to a previous impression that during Jimmy Carter's State of the Union speech he heard "the sorry tapping of Neville Chamberlain's umbrella on the cobblestones of Munich." John Connally deduces that Moscow "fomented much of the trouble in Iran to oust the shah" while the United States offers an arms treaty that "will do nothing but legitimize and condone" Soviet strategic pre-eminence by 1985. George Bush thinks Mr. Carter has "given away" too many new weapons that were bargaining chips. Howard Baker believes "there is a growing view that the United States is a patsy and we never retaliate" because "we do more with someone who shoots a cop than someone who assassinates an ambassador."

Facile lines by facile men, who wish above all that they were commanding the helicopters, bargaining the chips and signing the treaties. They are running for president, and as one of their strategists candidly observed, the aim is not to bore the country with genuine discussion of foreign policies but to promote the impression that Carter is weak, vague and unfit to lead. "I do not suggest or intend to see that foreign policy is politicized," says Sen. Baker of the Republicans' decision to exploit every difficulty abroad, "but we dare not deny it access to the political forum."

Very well, let us have a debate. President Carter in fact responded to the Republican complaints in his address at Georgia Tech this week. It was flabby of phrase and too subtle in references to other nations. Nonetheless, it staked out positions that require those who would take Mr. Carter's place to go beyond easy partisan preening and to state alternatives.

The president says he cannot control events inside other nations — neither the course of revolution in Iran nor the tactics employed against terrorists in Afghanistan. Which American can, and how? The President says he will defend foreign friends against external threat and that Soviet intervention damaging to U.S. interests will have serious consequences, either locally or in the overall Soviet-U.S. relationship. Who knows a more credible threat? The president condemns Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and China's penetration into Vietnam and says he is using his influence in Moscow and Peking to stop the war among Asian Communists. Who would do less — or more?

Finally, Mr. Carter defends the unfinished arms treaty not as a remedy for tension but as a necessity "precisely because we have fundamental differences with the Soviet Union." It is no doubt more fun to shout "patsy" and "Chamberlain" than to learn, and teach, something about this difficult business of weapons control. We wish Mr. Carter had some of the phrase-making punch of his challengers. We wish, too, that they had just a touch of remorse for their shabby opportunism and some regard for the responsibilities they seek.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'And Another Thing, Jim — I Don't Think They Have a Sense of Humor.'

Camp David — II

There is an unmistakeable grimness to the negotiations that opened Wednesday at Camp David between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel and Secretary of State Vance. Gone is the sense of high drama that beckoned as President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin began Camp David I with President Carter last fall. Gone, too, is the twin expectation that face-to-face negotiations between Israelis and Egyptians would supply the requisite political adrenalin and that U.S. resourcefulness would surely make up the shortfall. What remains is a cold awareness that the new form and pace of diplomacy, far from sparing the parties brutally difficult political decisions, makes them all the harder to avoid.

The "basic deadlock," Mr. Carter correctly says, is the relationship between an Israeli-Egyptian treaty and a comprhensive settlement. Egypt, under broad Arab pressure to serve the Palestinians, would condition its support for a Sinai pact on Israel's specific pledge to get cracking on a West Bank negotiation. The Begin government, under fierce internal strain, feels that to make such a pledge when there are no Palestinians (or Jordanians) yet ready to negotiate is to preclude a Sinai agreement altogether.

That question is not likely to be settled by the assembled foreign ministers. For one thing, Mr. Vance's two guests lack the authority to commit their respective governments. For another, Mr. Carter, by announcing his availability for a second summit, almost certainly assured that the political leaders would save the hardest parts for him. A two-part meeting is in store.

We would, however, underline one thing now. Since Camp David — I, the Middle East has been seized by the revolution in Iran. If this has not, as Yasser Arafat exulted in Tehran, turned the region "upside down," then it has deeply affected Cairo and Jerusalem. Egypt has felt harder pressed to demonstrate its Palestinian loyalties. Israel's anxieties about dealing with a regime vulnerable to a similar Islamic tide have increased.

Yet Mr. Carter is right in saying that events in Iran make an Arab-Isreali peace even more urgent. The shah's fall has cost Israel its most loyal and valuable friend in the region, giving it new reason to take advantage of an opportunity to end the state of hostilities with its most formidable adversary — an opportunity that it cannot expect to recur for years and years. The shah's fall warns Egypt to take the one step that will help it most to concentrate on its frightening internal tensions, even while leaving open for Cairo a role as the leading stabilizing power of the region. It would be unforgivable for either to suppose there could be a Camp David — III.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Perils of Dissent

The annual reviews by the State Department and Amnesty International of the condition of human rights around the world are not typically bundles of cheer, and the editions for 1978, the 30th year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, run true to form.

There are a few relatively bright spots in the Amnesty International assessment: Cuba has promised to release 3,500 political prisoners; about 200 people have benefited from an amnesty in the Dominican Republic; most of Tanzania's political prisoners seem to have been released. The State Department reports some lessening of political restrictions in the Middle East. But in the main, life is still perilous in most parts of the world for those who venture to disagree publicly with the powers that be.

From Argentina, where there has been a "resurgence of disappearances," to the charnel house of Equatorial Guinea; from Pakistan with its floggings to Eastern Europe with its psychiatric imprisonments, the condition of the political dissenter is grim. What Amnesty International, evenhanded to a fault, cannot mention is that everywhere, dissenters look with hope to the United States, and to President Carter's defense of human rights.

But what can the United States do for them beyond monitoring the behavior of governments that receive U.S. aid and denying it to notorious offenders like Nicaragua? A plea to do something comes from Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav writer who has been imprisoned twice for criticizing the Tito regime. In a recent interview, he called on the United States to "defend human rights wherever they are trampled on," promising that "in the long run, you will find that you will have been defending yourselves more effectively than through any other policy."

Not easy advice for Washington to follow when other important interests compete. As determined an advocate of freedom as Andrei Sakharov acknowledges that there are objectives that should not be jeopardized even in the quest for human rights — notably the effort to negotiate a new arms control agreement. He supports the administration's policy of separating the SALT accord from other goals, including so estimable a goal as the expansion of liberty. Whether one is closer to the views of Mihajlov or of Sakharov, both have earned, the hard way, the right to be taken seriously.

All in all, then, there is little to celebrate on the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights — except the continuing courage of people like Mihajlov and Sakharov and the continuing surveillance by organizations like Amnesty International and the U.S. State Department. May their exertions in behalf of "prisoners of conscience" touch the conscience of the world, and bring happier news for 1979.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 22, 1904

LONDON — The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Saturday's panic upon the Paris Bourse and its effect upon London and other financial centers, says: "At the outbreak of what is certain to be a prolonged and terrible conflict between two great Powers, it would be hard to measure the consequences for good or evil that may follow. However brilliant and sweeping may be the preliminary success of Japan on land, Russia, unless it should run the risk of the social and political collapse of the whole fabric of State, must make some desperate endeavors."

Fifty Years Ago

February 22, 1929

WASHINGTON — The Navy Department announced today that a warship had been ordered from the Philippines to Chefoo, in Shantung, following information that Americans there were endangered by renewed Chinese civil war. The recently begun military operations of insurrectionists against the Nanking Nationalist government has its theater so close to Chefoo as to endanger U.S. residents there. The present insurrection is attributed to competition for control of the province in expectation that the Japanese shortly will evacuate their troops from Shantung.

On Getting Rid of Amin

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Idi Amin is still a popular figure in parts of Africa.

A murderer and tyrant he is. But by kicking out the Asian trading class and being photographed as he was carried on a portable throne by sweating white business men wins him the ordinary man's vote most days of the week.

Only a handful of African states have unreservedly condemned Uganda's invasion of neighboring Tanzania. Without a doubt his popularity constrained the options of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as he confronts Amin in a border war which has been continuing on and off for some four months. The war began when Amin attacked Tanzania in October, temporarily occupying, in a wave of destruction, looting and killing, over seven hundred square miles of territory.

Talk With Nyerere

I tried to persuade Nyerere in a recent conversation that most of the world would smile favorably on any attempt by him to dislodge Amin.

But Nyerere, presumably looking over his shoulder at Amin's popularity in the rest of Africa, replied, "We dislike the regime intensely but it is not our function to remove it. It is not my country. My duty is very simple. It is to put Amin and his troops out of Tanzania, and make quite sure that he is not going to do it again. The removal of Amin is the duty of the people of Uganda."

Nyerere's disciplined legalistic position, although very much characteristic of his way of doing business, does not stop him adding, "However, I would have no regrets if the people of Uganda were to say, 'This tyrant has intimidated us for eight years. Until today we had no chance at all of trying to get rid of him, but noow he has taken on Tanzania, why don't we use this opportunity to overthrow him.'"

Reticence

Nyerere's reticence, however, could put him in a weak position. Tanzania, one of the world's poorest 25 countries, is paying over $100,000 a day for the war. The longer Nyerere's army is held up at the border without the situation being resolved one way or another, the more Amin is undermining the economic and political stability of Tanzania.

Western diplomats in Dar es Salaam, weighing these factors, don't quite accept Nyerere's sangfroid at face value. They are convinced that on the quiet Tanzania is providing training and military supplies for dissident groups operating deep inside Uganda. Moreover, last month he allowed Uganda's former premier, Milton Obote, who was toppled by Amin eight years ago, the freedom to speak out and call for an insurrection from his refuge in Dar es Salaam.

Quickest Way

What are the chances of getting rid of Idi Amin? Theoretically the quickest way would be for Amin to make the mistake of making a deep thrust into Tanzania again. Then Nyerere would probably feel justified in sending his army deep into Uganda – and carrying a cautious Africa with him.

Nigerian observers, who have compared the rival armies, have serious doubts about the effectiveness of Tanzania's Canadian-Chinese trained "People's Army." A wiser strategy, which is the one Nyerere appears to have chosen, is for the Tanzanian Army to hold the Ugandans up at their border, with brief incursions into Uganda as the occasion demands. Tanzania does not need its army at home. Amin, if he is to keep the lid on, does. An army divided in its commitments will give more room to maneuver to the dissident groups inside Uganda. Over the last few weeks they have become increasingly daring, blowing up power lines, water installations and fuel depots.

Boycotts

It is at this point that the way the rest of the world reacts becomes important. Only the United States among Western countries, has introduced an economic boycott of Uganda. (But it has never been, unlike the Europeans, a major trading partner of Uganda.)

The British still play host to Uganda Airlines' twice weekly flight to sell Ugandan coffee and pick up scotch whisky, pharmaceutical products and machinery. There is some evidence to suggest that French and Italian oil companies have been partly making up the shortages in oil since the U.S. companies moved out. Air France and Sabena provide a regular service to Europe.

The Soviet Union, Amin's major arms supplier, is still the dictator's single most importannt prop. However, there have been reports of Soviet moves to distance themselves from Amin, withdrawing some of their military advisers and resisting new arms requests.

The African countries also play their part in keeping open Amin's economic lifelines. Ethiopian and Zaire Airways both have weekly flights to Entebbe. Without access to the Kenyan port of Mombassa, Uganda would get none of the heavy goods and oil supplies it desperately needs.

Amin is the world's most barbaric dictator. His removal, long overdue, should not be left to Tanzania.

China vs. Vietnam: A Dangerous Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Chinese incursion against Vietnam is a symptom of the shaky structure that makes world politics so dangerous these days. The operation settles nothing, and could easily go wrong with terrible consequences.

It comes at a time when the Soviet Union is in the presence of opportunities rich enough to make recklessness tempting. It occurs at a place where a weakened U.S. leadership feels at its most weak.

The starting point for analysis is China's bid for a place among the Great Powers. Peking has broken with Moscow and now openly challenges the Soviet Union for leadership of the Communist world, and as a prime sponsor of the revolutionary cause in the Third World countries of Asia and Africa. In keeping with that goal Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has aligned his country with the United States, Western Europe and Japan in an all-out effort to modernize Chinese industry, technology and military power.

Full-Court Press

The Russians have reacted to the Chinese self-assertion with a full-court press. They have concentrated heavy forces on the Chinese border, and put pressure on countries working with Peking. They have been extremely active in trying to one-up the Chinese in Africa and the rest of Asia. That explains at least in part the chances they have recently taken in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan.

In going against China, the Russians have found a particularly willing ally in Vietnam. The third power in the Communist world has a long history of friction with China over their common border, and with respect to treatment of Chinese living in Vietnam. In addition, Hanoi's ambition to dominate all of Indochina challenges China's claim for a place among the powers.

At the end of last year, after the Russians signaled their support with a security treaty, the Vietnamese launched a military assault against a Chinese-sponsored regime in Cambodia. In a matter of days, the Vietnamese had seized most of the country, and driven the local leaders into China or the bush.

Riposte

To maintain any kind of standing in the world power game, the Chinese had to make riposte. But before acting, they moved to engage the United States. During his trip here last month, Vice Premier Teng dropped repeated hints that China would soon move to teach Vietnam a lesson.

When the Chinese blow came over last weekend, it was delivered with what looked like measured deliberation. After heavy concentration of troops on the border, the Chinese penetrated at two places to a distance of about five miles. Peking said it had no territorial ambitions but merely wanted to assure "tranquility" on the frontier.

The Vietnamese kept main forces around Hanoi and away from the border. They complained about Chinese murder of civilians and called on Moscow for help.

The Soviet government warned China to withdraw its troops "before it is too late." The United States warned the Soviet Union against intervention, and said the Vietnam should withdraw from Cambodia and China from Vietnam.

Maybe nothing more serious will occur at this time. The Chinese could feel that they have proved they are not a paper tiger and withdraw. But even if that happens, no one should feel reassured.

For the basic fact is that the Chinese are prepared to gamble in ways that engage both the Soviet Union and the United States. The Vietnamese, with whom they are in tension, could easily decide instead of holding their troops around Hanoi to sally forth anew as the world's leading giant-killers.

The Russians would then not only have a new pretext for taking a swipe at China, or trying to acquire more of a footing in Vietnam. They would have on top of Africa and the Horn and Iran and the Gulf one more opportunity that would weigh against an interest in the moderate behavior required to achieve another arms control treaty with the United States.

U.S. Posture

The more so given the present U.S. posture. The United States was unable to deter the Vietnamese assault on Cambodia. Far from stopping the Chinese attack on Vietnam, it allowed Mr. Teng to give the impression he had U.S. backing for it.

One reason for the U.S. impotence is the scene of the latest action. There is no support in the United States for any further intervention in any place called Vietnam.

But it is not just Vietnam. Despite the brave words about U.S. leadership spoken by President Carter at Georgia Tech on Tuesday, his administration has shown self-doubt about defending U.S. interests all around the world. Above all it is this U.S. self-doubt, the fear to even look like the mainstay of stability and order, that now makes the world so perilous.

Carter's Other Cheek

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of stunning global events that chipped away at remaining U.S. prestige, there was self-congratulation at the White House that Jimmy Carter had not followed the course taken by Gerald Ford in the 1975 Mayaguez affair.

President Carter commented privately that if he had sent Marines to Tehran to protect the U.S. embassy, he would have won popular plaudits but risked casualties surpassing the number of rescued Americans (Gerald Ford's experience in using force against Cambodia to retrieve the S.S. Mayaguez and its crew). Among Carter's aides, there is no known dissent from this view.

Such restraint is the watchword of the Carter White House, both substantively and symbolically. The emphasis against sending the Marines to Iran derived from the same mentality that determined Carter's silence after Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's toast insulted both Carter and his country.

While dangerous and unexpected events across the world have surely cracked the complacency in the White House, the president is not asking his fellow Americans for sacrifices. His Georgia Tech speech, intended to reassure the nation, again emphasized restraint.

Turning the other cheek to the Mexican president's insult on the same day that the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was murdered and the U.S. embassy in Iran was stormed precisely mirrored the White House mood and its deficiencies. The lack of any suspicion inside the White House that Lopez Portillo would violate good manners and diplomatic custom was viewed by some senior administration officials as inexcusable.

And once the Mexican gauntlet was thrown down, why did Carter respond only with his self-demeaning "Montezuma's revenge" joke about getting diarrhea from Mexican food (an "ad lib" that would have been immediately edited out if the State Department had known about it)? The easy answer is that Carter, a Southern Baptist and born-again Christian, was turning the other cheek.

No Softy

Yet, Carter is no softy. His own aides talk about his "steely-eyed stares" as shown in nationally televised news conferences. At the most recent press conference, he snapped, "What is your question?" to interrupt a thoughtful question by Roy Betts of Johnson Publications about energy conservation. Such rude treatment of a news conference questioner by any president is highly unusual.

That by no means suggests that the president is a bully who scolds young reporters but quakes before the president of Mexico. Carter's icy wrath has been felt by many administration officials, from White House aides to four-star generals to Cabinet officers.

In meeting Lopez Portillo's rebuke with platitudes and smiles, the president is reflecting the guilty mood of this first post-LBJ, post-Nixon, post-Vietnam administration. "I think we all want to avoid returning to the macho presidency," one aide told us. "Macho' long ago became a pejorative among politically conscious young people, who carried the concept into the administration.

Content

One young Democrat who was an early Carter supporter but has since become critical, was content with the president's lack of response in Mexico City. As long as Carter had no advance warning of the Mexican insult, he told us, "he was just as pleased that he held his tongue instead of attacking Lopez as a 'tin-horn greaser.'"

Similarly, domestic aides to the president were pleased that he rejected national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's advice to send a naval task force as a show of support for the shah of Iran. "I think the world has changed enough to make such a show ineffective," said one such aide, apparently unaware of the political impact of Soviet naval displays around the world.

The state of mind at the White House disputes the possibility that Ford's Mayaguez operation, however botched and bloody, was an essential morale booster for a U.S. public demoralized by the Indochina fiasco. This president rejects such showing of the flag to recapture lost U.S. morale.

Apart from morale, a president who predictably will turn the other cheek — for reasons of theology, policy, or both — makes life more certain for the gentlemen in the Kremlin. If they never were quite sure whether Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford would suddenly choose force, they can be certain on the experience thus far — that Carter will not.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Going Up

John Kenneth Galbraith very effectively destroys the argument for his proposed cure for inflation in his analysis of its causes, "U.S. Inflation: Causes and Cure," (IHT, Jan. 16). Moreover, he assumes a casual relationship between higher taxes on upper-range incomes and increased economic growth on the basis that "in times past" both have existed concurrently. This relationship is patently absurd, and thus too the assertion that increased marginal tax rates would not have an adverse effect on incentive.

He sees private spending as the one vulnerable cause of inflation. That up-market demand would be reduced by his proposed cure cannot be disputed, but the follow-through is the transferrence of that demand to down-market goods, ultimately shifting the inflationary pressures on to goods in the lowest price range.

It is also fallacious to assume that restraining upper net earnings by increased taxation will restrain wage demands of lower earners. The comparison is invariably between pre-tax percentages, and an after-tax increase for marginal taxpayers at current inflation percentage will promote blue collar expectations of comparable pre-tax increase, but a much greater after-tax percentage.

It seems Galbraith and others with influence over U.S. economic opinion could usefully study U.K. experiences, in order to avoid the apparent head-long rush to emulate all Britain's economic mistakes, and the equally apparent blindness to the lessons learned.

R. NOEL JONES.
Pinner, England.

Cambodia Question

In the "Return of Sihanouk. . ." (IHT, Jan. 12) Anthony Lewis is asking "whether Henry Kissinger admits to himself any regrets about a Cambodian policy that brought political defeat for the West and human disaster to Cambodia. . ." and how he justifies the results of his "manly" policy in Cambodia?

It must by now be obvious to anyone but those with a biased, illogical and perverted mind, that the genocide, the unprecedented misery, the mass fleeing in Cambodia and the rest of Indochina since 1975 were the result of the frustration and liquidation of Kissinger's policy brought about indeed by the writings and pressures of the likes of Anthony Lewis in the media, in Congress and "absurd Americans" in general.

The real question that arises, as the hell, that Indochina has become, unfolds, is: How can Anthony Lewis live with himself?

B. EINHORN.
Accra, Ghana.

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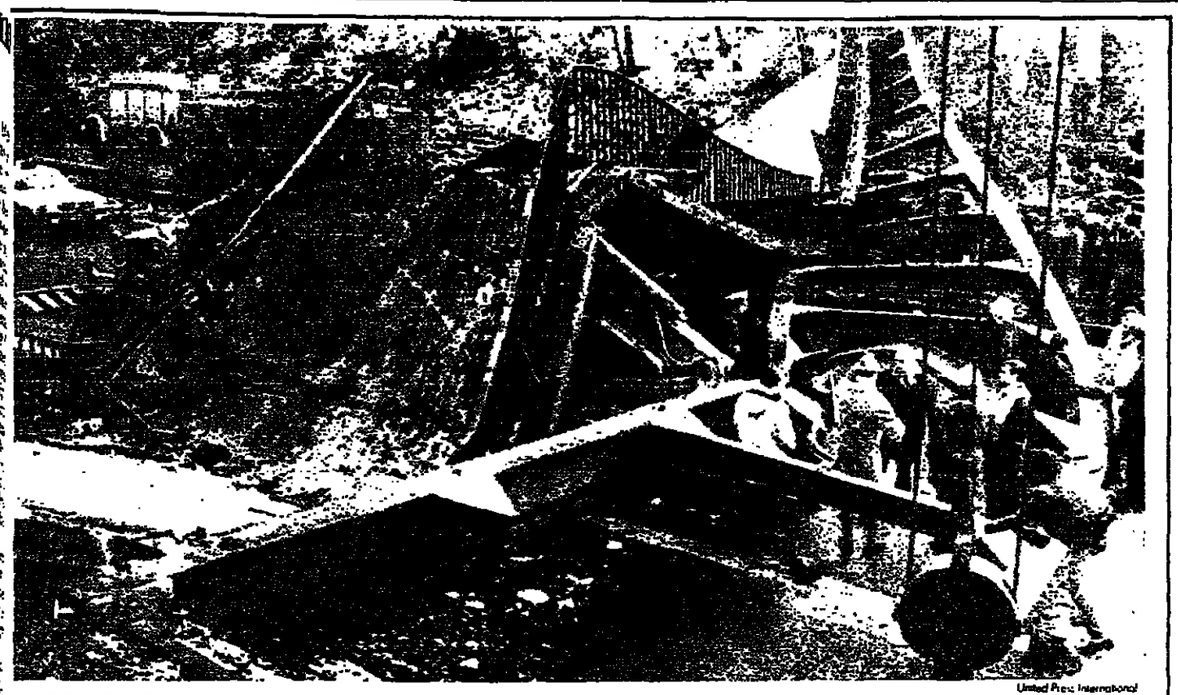
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United Press International

SUPERHIGHWAY INCIDENT — Rescue workers try to lift the metallic structure of a bridge over a highway near Duisburg, West Germany, after an accident in which eight persons were killed yesterday. The bridge collapsed onto cars passing through a thick fog when a large flatbed truck carrying a bulldozer smashed into one of its supporting pillars.

Nine Months After Massacre

Residents of Kolwezi Face Daily Struggle

By John Darnton

KOLWEZI, Zaire (NYT) — Many of the bodies that were dumped in a common grave have been reburied in separate plots in a weeded patch the size of a football field at Mwangazi Cemetery, on the outskirts of town. There are no names, but each grave is marked by a steel post with a number.

On the littered main street, along the line of shops with single-story, squat facades typical of a frontier town in the copper region, about half the stores have reopened. They are newly painted in pink and yellow, with the bullet holes plastered over, but they have few goods to sell and fewer customers with the money to pay for them.

In the European section, where the trunks of trees that arch over the narrow lanes are painted white and where blossoms of hyacinth and bougainvillea poke through the hedges, the suburban-style ranch houses are empty. They have been picked clean by looters, down to the light sockets and doors. There are few cars on the streets, because gasoline is in short supply, and there are almost no dogs, because the soldiers shot them when they began feeding on corpses.

Kolwezi is a stricken town. Life is returning, but slowly, and it will never be what it was before the destruction and massacres in May, when a rebel force invaded from Angola to strike at the copper-producing center of Zaire's Shaba Province.

[The Belgian government earlier this month sent 250 paratroopers to Kitona in western Zaire. The move was caused partly by a reported plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko, Belgian sources said.]

"How does a town like this recover from something like that?" a Protestant minister asked. "It's not just the deaths — they were horrific enough — but it's what it does to the living, to the survivors. They return to their homes and they find nothing. No chairs, no tables, no forks, not a crumb. Everything looted by the army. They have no fuel for their lamps. Nothing to eat. A few shops are open, but they have no money to buy. What do they do? They steal. Everyone steals. Thievery is legalized. Soldiers steal, civilians steal, officials steal. There is no measure to stop it. They stop a thief with an armful, and he gives them some. The army and police have their own bands working for them. Everything is corrupt, everything is rotten."

For the 100 whites who have returned to Kolwezi — there were 2,000 before the invasion — and for the handful who remained, it is a life of suspicion and fear. They suspect that every black man is a rebel in disguise, and they fear that the 2,000-man peacekeeping force from Senegal, Morocco and other African nations will leave.

For the 200,000 blacks who live in the shantytowns that stretch for miles, life is simply an effort to survive, scraping together something to eat and dodging the roadblocks set up by drunken soldiers.

Although few will admit it now, some residents greeted as liberators the rebel soldiers who walked casually into town one morning, with rifles slung over their shoulders. The fact that the rebels were able to stage such a quick and concerted takeover was a sign that they were helped by the residents, many people here say.

In this context, the banners across the major streets, put up for a visit three weeks ago by Mr. Mobutu, strike an ironic note. "You have routed the mercenaries. Grand merci," one says. "Welcome intrepid fighter," another says.

There are no exact figures on the number of deaths. The bodies of 94 whites have been buried. An additional 30 are unaccounted for, although some of them may have been taken hostage by the retreating rebels, it is generally believed that most escaped and were evacuated to Europe without having been properly registered.

More than 1,000 blacks are estimated to have died — the doubt arises because they were scattered in several areas — and half of them might have been civilians. Many were killed by the Zairian soldiers and some by the French Foreign Legion and Belgian paratroopers. The French and Belgian paratroops joined forces in May to break the rebel hold on the city and to evacuate foreigners.

Witnesses reported that the rebels began killing whites within hours of seizing the town, especially grocery-store owners and people looked upon as government collaborators. But most are believed to have been killed days later by the rebels, when panic set in with the news of the arrival of the paratroops.

In the town's only restaurant, the Elysees, a few whites congregate under a string of Christmas bulbs and photographs of Paris, and discuss whether the killings were caused by racial hatred or were designed to drive out the whites and deprive Zaire of the expertise to run its copper mines.

Other points argued, over endless rounds of whisky, are whether the Belgian paratroops should have preceded the French, and who, among those present who had fled and later returned, was the second-to-last to get on the plane to Brussels.

A man who stayed behind watched this argument with a smile. "I'll tell you," he said, his voice dropping out of earshot of the black waiter. "I love this part of the world, and I plan to stay here until I die. But the white man is finished here. For them it's a second independence. And Kolwezi is finished, too. I'm a veteran. I saw Europe lying in ruins. I saw villages destroyed. One week later, people were out there working. Here, eight months later, nobody's working. Why is there no recovery? Because Zaire is sick, that's why."

Because Kolwezi provides most of the copper that brings in 60 percent of Zaire's export earnings, the government is eager to foster the impression that things have returned to normal and that it is safe for Europeans to return.

The government has provided the equivalent of $5 million, mostly to shopkeepers, for an official "Kolwezi relaunching." But a good part of this sum seems to have disappeared. A Greek businessman reportedly took his $200,000 and left.

U.S. Camp

Ten miles out of town, about 20 U.S. citizens are working for a company that is building a hydroelectric power-transmission line. Before the invasion, 76 persons lived in the camp, with ice-cream machines and video-cassette television. It was badly looted. "We can't do any construction," said Charles Hearn, the project boss. "We're just trying to piece things back together."

The library was sacked. The golf course is occupied by soldiers. The recreation hall — its occupants a melange of Senegalese soldiers, wrinkled miners and prostitutes — resembles a wartime beer hall. "I think one learns to live with incertitude," said a longtime resident.

Russians, Cubans in the South

2 Yemens Carry Struggle of East, West to Arabia

By Christopher S. Wren

SAN'A, Yemen (NYT) — On the aggy summit ridge of 10,000-foot-gh Jebel Sabir, a turbaned tribesman straddled the rampart of a de-ying Turkish fortress and pointed outheast to where the mountains illed into the desert flatland of outhern Yemen.

"There are Russians there and ubans too. If they come here, we all kill them," he declared in Arabic. A comrade, balancing a Kalashnikov assault rifle on his shoulder, nodded assent.

On a clear night, the lights of den, capital of the Arab world's nly declared Marxist state, can be en flickering and gunfire sometimes reverberates through the border hills and ravines far below the ountain. From Jebel Sabir, which ominates the southern province of aiz, the confrontation between orth and south seems as unluttered as its tribesmen tell it — a truggle between Islamic faith and Marxist godlessness.

In San'a, the capital of the Yemn Arab Republic, the appraisals re more complex and disquieting. emeni officials talk not about a oviet-backed invasion, but about nrelenting subversion of their ragile nation, which emerged only ight years ago from an exhausting ivil war. Instability in Iran has aised fears that the People's Demcratic Republic of Yemen will be mboldened to dispatch more infilrators and modern weapons, inluding ground-to-air missiles, to lissident tribesmen in the north.

Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and the Palstinian Liberation Organization ave urged the San'a government o mend its differences with the Marxist regime in Aden. The Soviet Union has reportedly made overures to give new military and economic assistance to Yemen in reurn for closer ties.

This all has contributed to a ense of isolation among Yemeni fficials, who argue that their coun-ry, as the back door of Saudi Arabia, will be the next target in any Soviet plans to dominate the southern flank of the Middle East. "If Yemen goes under, the entire Arabian peninsula will go," predicated a Yemeni official.

There was some reassurance recently when Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that the United States would send a dozen F-5 jet fighters to Yemen if Saudi Arabia would pay for them. The sale would be part of a $300-million arms package for San'a, which also wants tanks and armored cars to replace aging Soviet equipment.

Yemen's Premier Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani admitted that "from our side, it is not being implemented fast enough." His country is only now receiving Vulcan anti-aircraft guns promised by the United States in 1975.

San'a's strategy, as outlined in an interview by the U.S.-educated premier, is to hold the threat from the south at bay while building up the country's economy and soliciting foreign investment. Mr. Ghani said that potential oil deposits had been found along the Red Sea coast and that high-grade copper ore had yet to be exploited in the interior.

Yahya Geghman, the special advisor to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, cited the experience of South Korea, which outdistanced its Communist neighbor through economic prosperity. Mr. Geghman believed that the same approach would work in Yemen if Western assistance and sufficient time were assured.

Poverty and Remoteness

Although it is strategically located at the southern reaches of the Red Sea, Yemen tends to get overlooked in any assessment of the Middle East because of the country's poverty and relative remoteness. Yet, its 6 million citizens make up the majority of the Arabian peninsula's population and up to a third of its men work abroad, mostly in Saudi Arabia, where they have a significant economic impact.

The country's fragility results primarily from historically intricate tribal and political frictions that would confuse many Westerners. But the effects are apparent. Last October, troops loyal to be government narrowly suppressed an attempted coup led by Nasserite and pro-Baathist officers who were allegedly bankrolled by Libya. There was no public evidence of Southern Yemen's involvement, although Yemeni sources contended that the rebels planned to secure fast diplomatic recognation and military reinforcement from Aden.

Eight years after a civil war that split the country into republican and royalist sides, Yemen still has problems with some of the traditionally autonomous tribes, which can muster up to 200,000 armed men. San'a's poorly organized and equipped army is believed to be about 31,000 men, with some recruits as young as 12 years old.

Tribal Confederation

Accommodation has been reached with the Hached tribal confederation through its leading sheikh, Abdullah Ben Hussein el-Ahmar. But the other major confederation of Bakil tribes has splintered with the death last year of its leading sheikh, Saddiq Amin Abu Ras, leaving the government to negotiate with as many as 300 lesser Bakil sheikhs.

Yemeni officials contend that Southern Yemen would be even less stable than the northern state but for the firm grip of its Soviet, East German and Cuban advisers. Mr. Ghani reported that 400,000 Southern Yemeni refugees have fled to the north, leaving the Aden regime with fewer than a million population. The defections have included some Southern Yemeni Army units, another official said.

Saudi Arabia has taken an interest in Yemen's survival, including subsidizing arms purchases. But it has also hedged its bets by cultivating contacts within the northern tribes, which has further undercut the San'a government's authority.

A well-placed official reported that the Soviet Union had offered to send Yemen modern jet fighters in six months and train Yemeni flight crews if it improved relations with Moscow. Rather than become obligated, the Yemenis last year purchased 50 T-54 tanks from Poland for hard cash.

Many People Choose to Leave

Attacks Are Way of Life at Israeli Border

By Jonathan Kandell

QIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel (NYT) — One morning as Merav Harari, a schoolgirl, was in class, he heard a long whistling sound nd then a distant explosion.

Merav, after 10 years of enduring alestinian guerrilla attacks, has earned to distinguish between an ncoming rocket and an outgoing rtillery shell. She rushed to the loor even before her teacher had given the order.

Only minutes after the several undred students and their teachrs were in the school's underground shelter, a rocket crashed hrough Merav's classroom and exploded in the faculty lounge a floor elow.

Merav, at the age of 13, is a bit affled by diplomatic disputes over articles, side-letters and annexes" o a projected Egyptian-Israeli eace treaty. She says that she has grasped the essentials, however.

"That treaty won't make any difference because the terrorists will till come to Qiryat Shemona," she aid. "Even if there is peace with he Egyptians, the other Arabs won't stop fighting."

General Feeling

That seems to be the feeling among the 20,000 residents of Qiryat Shemona and the thousands of settlers in the so-called "Finger of Galilee" — a sliver of northern Israel wedged between Syria and Lebanon, within easy range of rockets and suicide raiders.

Since Dec. 31, 1968, when the first rocket landed here, 30 persons have been killed in Qiryat Shemona. In a corner of the cemetery, there is a row of black marble tombstones for 16 victims of a raid in which guerrillas got into the town and took over a school building.

"Our army does what it can, but its hands are tied by political decisions," said the mayor, Abraham Alloni. "The army men would be ready to conquer the whole of south Lebanon. But that's not good politics."

Instead, the army carries out occasional raids into southern Lebanon, including one in January against Palestinian bases across the Litani River, and also batters guerrilla positions with artillery.

But after almost every action undertaken by the Israeli forces in Lebanon, the guerrillas hit back with a few rounds in the direction of Qiryat Shemona.

'Difficult to Aim'

"Since it's difficult to aim a Katyusha rocket accurately, they point it at the largest target around, namely us," said Alloni, referring to Soviet-designed rockets used by the guerrillas.

The mayor is Qiryat Shemona's biggest booster. He praises the low tax rates; the cheap housing and the state subsidies to people and companies that move here. The town has trim buildings, shopping malls, a central cobblestone plaza and cafes and boutiques.

The setting is breathtaking: mountains fading from green to brown to purple and Mount Hermon, under snow cover, rising in the distance. To the south, the Sea of Galilee is visible from Qiryat Shemona's hillside.

"Pity about the rockets because it's a beautiful town," said Alice Azulay, who operates a sidewalk cafe. "Me, I'd leave if I had the money."

Terrorism has not depleted the town, but it has kept it from growing. Thousands of Israelis have stayed a few years, moved on to bigger cities further away from the borders and have been replaced by newcomers, many of whom also remain only temporarily.

Trouble Keeping Residents

Dalia Shemesh, assistant principal of the largest school, said she had decided to stay here because after 25 years she has her own house and a well-paid job. Her husband is the principal of the school.

"But we have trouble keeping good people here, the young doctors and other professionals," she said. "Even before the Katyushas, they never stayed too long because they wanted the bigger cities."

Qiryat Shemona is what the Israelis call a development town. Like 28 similar communities, it was begun shortly after independence in 1948 as a state-subsidized industrial center to spread the population more evenly across the country and to provide resources for nearby settlements.

Like most development towns, Qiryat Shemona is heavily populated by Jewish refugees from the Arab countries of North Africa and the Middle East. According to the mayor, 75 percent of the residents are from Morocco, Tunisia, Syria and Iraq.

Early Kibbutzim

Many of the earliest kibbutzim, some begun more than 60 years ago, are in the Finger of Galilee close to Qiryat Shemona. Morale in these communities has been higher than in Qiryat Shemona during the recent wave of Palestinian attacks.

"It has always been like this so why get excited?" said Akhian Kroll, 69, who settled at a nearby kibbutz during World War I, when the Turks still held sway in the region.

The kibbutz was hit by rockets recently and its residents asked that its name and site not be disclosed for security reasons.

"Here it's different than Qiryat Shemona; we have a stronger ideological commitment," said Meir Sharabi, who like all men at the kibbutz always wears a pistol. "You get used to living with terrorism. It's no secret that, once the alarm goes off, within three minutes we have the women and children in the shelters and we've taken up positions around the kibbutz periphery and sealed it. Then we spread out in units looking for the terrorists."



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Fashion

Dressing Women for Success

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 21 (IHT) — John T. Molloy, whom Time magazine calls "America's first wardrobe engineer," has come up with the hers version of his best seller, "Dress for Success."

The first book, both instructive and entertaining, was angled at men and based on a wide expertise that included being a consultant to a large number of firms, including General Motors, ATT and Merrill Lynch.

"The Women's Dress for Success," however, does not have the same depth or impact. One of its major problems is that it is based on a series of arbitrary viewpoints. He states in the opening chapter that women, as men, dress for failure (otherwise, why his book?) and claims that women's pitfalls are threefold: They let the fashion industry influence their choice of business clothes; they often still view themselves mainly as sex objects; they let their socio-economic background influence their choice of clothing.

Industry's Interest

But Molloy is going to take care of all that. "By making adjustments in a woman's wardrobe," he writes, "we can make her look more successful and better educated." He does not say what happens when she opens her mouth.

In one sweeping phrase, Molloy also dismisses the fashion industry as wholly venal. "Any woman who thinks the fashion industry has her interest at heart is woefully wrong," he writes. "The industry is interested in her pocketbook. And it will sell her, often at inflated prices, anything that will make money for the industry."

Although one might argue that the fashion industry, as any other industry, is not a philanthropic organization, a little of that is justified. But Molloy is pushing it a bit when he says, "Not only has the industry nor gone out of its way to produce clothes that will help women get ahead, it has crammed down their throats garments that will definitely hold women back."

After that, anything goes. Molloy first blames the fashion industry for selling clothes and accessories with designers' names and initials spelled out on them. That is an odd phenomenon, but it has little to do with the industry. It has to do with the public that keeps asking for it. Chances are that if the demand dropped (which it is beginning to do now), the industry would quickly respond.

Molloy also blames the designers, all designers, for holding women back in second-class-citizen status. First, he goes after those with a "European background or training, who, as such, are conditioned by European society. So their clothing fails for American businesswomen."

Executive Couch

The European-trained, and, one would assume, slightly decadent designers do not know that "American women want to get ahead. They want to sit in the boardroom and in the president's chair. Whereas," Molloy adds, "in France, male executives dismiss the idea of women entering the executive elite as ludicrous." As for the Italians, "the head of an Italian company told me that every executive office in his company had a couch. He said the only way a woman would get into one of those offices was on the couch."

U.S. designers fare no better in the book. Molloy claims that most of those who have made it to the top "have lower-middle-class backgrounds." (Never mind blue-blood Mary McFadden.) "Even though they brag today about their association with the beautiful people, they reflect their own lower-middle-class backgrounds in the clothing they design. So," he goes on with seemingly perfect logic, "while the Europeans design clothes that will keep you at home, the Americans are churning out garments that will keep you in the secretarial pool."

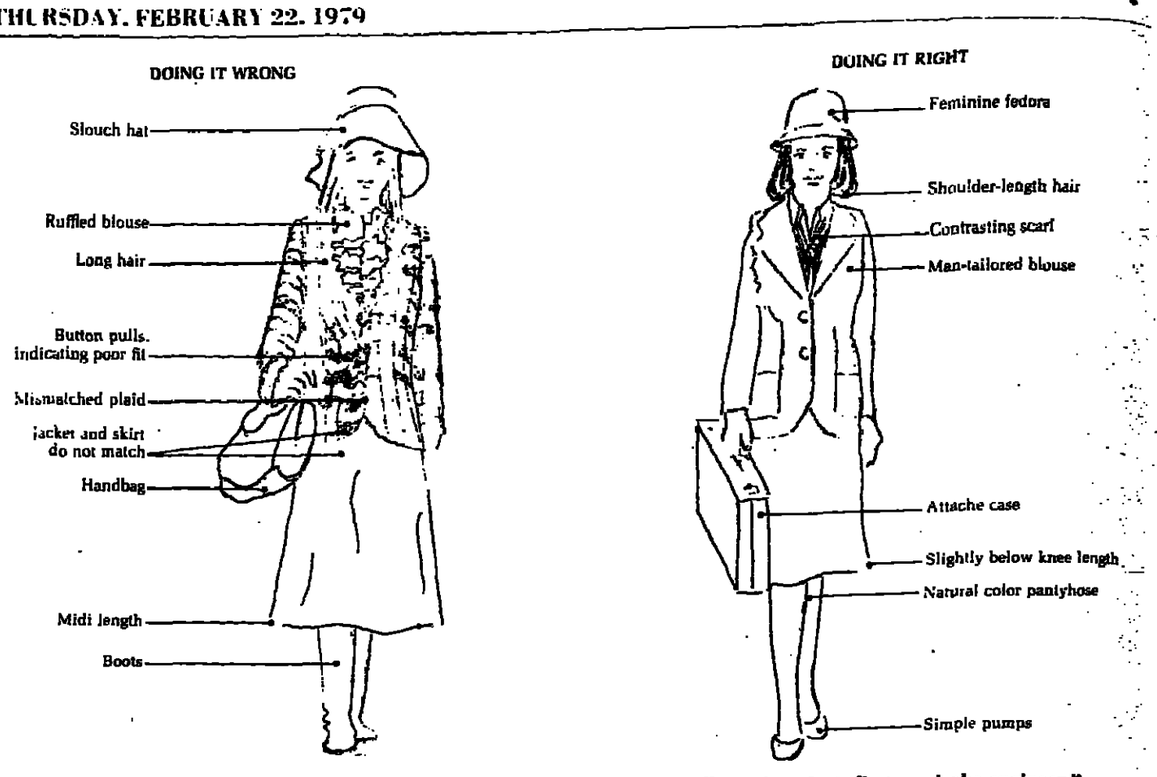
There, we touch on Molloy's pet horror (together with looking lower-middle-class): It is to look like a secretary. Every other page has remarks such as, "Don't wear lower-middle-class colors such as purple and gold." Or, "Don't have a flower on your desk. It's the badge of a secretary." Or, "Don't carry pink, yellow or other gaily colored bags. Those bags tell bellboys you are a nontipping secretary on vacation."

So much for the don'ts. When it comes to the do's, Molloy writes that in order to look like a businesswoman, one should adopt a skirted suit, preferably dark with a light blouse (the color alternative is equally strict, to say the least, with a choice between maroon, gray or navy). The businesswoman should also wear a hat and carry, no, not a handbag, but an attache case. When one woman protested that she was not about to carry her lunch, or worse, nothing, in that attache case, Molloy warned her that she would not be taken seriously.

Other attributes of the perfect businesswoman: shoulder-length hair, pumps and skin-colored pantyhose only, leather gloves, deep brown preferably but black and gray are acceptable. As for jewelry, the most useful piece, Molloy writes, "is a wedding ring. All the executive women we talked to agreed that a wedding ring announced to the world that they are there for business and nothing else."

Just when China is opening its doors to fashion, Molloy feels that women, like men, should adopt business uniform.

All of which is grim enough, but one thing that is sure to distress women, all women, executives or otherwise, is when Molloy comes up with the pronouncement that "Diamonds . . . can be your worst enemy."



Instant clothing power according to "Dress for Success" by John T. Molloy, "America's first wardrobe engineer."

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U.S. Choreographer Susan Buirge

Finding a Common Vocabulary in Paris

By Galina Vromen

PARIS (IHT) — Buckets have been strategically placed to capture the rain that leaks through the insulation. But there is a good wooden floor and a lot of space in the shed outside Paris where Susan Buirge and her company practice. "Don't take it so fast," she instructs a dancer while puffing on a cigarette. A moment later she jumps in to take her own place in a walk-through rehearsal.

Moving to her choreography, the dancers seem to push space, to treat it as a force offering constant resistance. Their refusal to assume that they can traverse the invisible seems a particulary apt expression for Susan Buirge, who says that when she began her own company here in 1975 "I knew nothing about France, so I could assume nothing."

Formerly a dancer with Alwin Nikolais and Murray Louis in New York, she came to Paris in 1970 "because something was nagging at me. I had wanted to come to Paris ever since my father came home to Minneapolis from the war when I was five with lace and fine silk gloves from France and a picture book with photos of people with their bread strapped across the back of their bicycles." She didn't speak a word of French when she arrived with one suitcase and the promise of a teaching job.

She stayed because "it felt right to be away from New York. I'd been in that dance scene for seven years. My image of New York is of a tennis game, balls bouncing off the buildings, going from one to another to another. There's so much going on, but after awhile you just don't know what tennis ball you're looking at anymore."

Experimental Center

She taught at the American Center for Students and Artists here, then performed there, and eventually developed a working relationship with some of the advanced, professional pupils she encountered "that made it natural to continue in a different context," as a troupe. In 1975, she also started Pour un Lieu de Creation, a school and experimental center for the arts in Paris that encourages visual artists, theater directors and dancers in joint choreographic efforts.

In the process she learned about funding of the arts in France and about French labor laws, about accounting and administrating. "By now I know more about how things work here than most French dancers and choreographers. There simply aren't Guggenheim Foundations or Rockefeller grants. The only major direct subsidies are through the government — one government source — and it only supports about 30 companies, including ballet, mime and modern dance groups. A major part of that money goes to about five companies."

So Danse Theatre Susan Buirge supports itself by touring. The group has traveled as far as Poland and North Africa, but appears more frequently in Germany and throughout France. The company is now in the second and final week of a run at Espace Pierre Cardin in Paris, ending Saturday.

Varied Choreography

Heading such a group, she said, "is very gratifying. No matter what the problem is — a sick dancer, problems at the bank, you learn something." But clearly her major interest lies less in managing a troupe than in having a vehicle to display her choreography and dancing. "Some pieces I do are very strict, every millimeter is choreographed, but there are other pieces where it's a general fixed idea and the dancers have a chance to find their own time and variations. Still others evolve out of improvisation." The dancers in her seven-person company "share a common vocabulary, we have all had contact in one form or another with Nikolais dancing techniques."

She herself came into contact with Nikolais as a scholarship student at Juilliard in 1963. Her normally serene face became wide-eyed as she described the first time she attended a performance by Nikolais' company. She came back to see his show several nights in a row before venturing backstage to tell him, "I don't understand anything I've seen on stage, but I have to come and study with you."

Modern dance was a rather late revelation to Buirge altogether. "I always liked dancing, but what could you do in Minneapolis in 1947? I just kept dancing and dancing, and my mother finally took me to a dancing school. It was taught by one teacher — 15 minutes of baton twirling, 15 minutes of acrobatics and 15 minutes of very bad ballet. I learned it as if it were a religion. I had one record, a Strauss waltz, that I played over and over again — I'm still very strong in three-four time," she said with a ready laugh. At 12 I told my folks that I was going to Chicago or New York, they could choose which, and they very politely informed me that I was staying right where I was. So that was the end of that.

"Instead I became a good all-American girl and pacified myself by jumping my guts out as a cheerleader." It was in a beginning modern dance course, taken to fulfill an undergraduate physical education requirement at the University of Minnesota, that she discovered what was to become her professional world.

She speaks of dancing in New York and of her work here with an it-all-sort-of-just-happened tone. Married to French painter Jean-Luc Poivret, she admits France is a country where who you know in the arts is very important. "I've lived an American experience in France in an almost cliche sense of it. You just do what you do and do it, and do it, and little by little you're recognized for what you do."

There's still a lot of dancing she wants to do. At 38, she sees her interpretation, her presence, her attitude changing with time. "When dance stopped being just lifting your leg," it changed the prospects for dancers. "Dance is not only a state of youth, it becomes another thing when you are mature." Her easy, direct manner supports the contention.

"Dancing for me has nothing to do with being on stage," she says. "It's a matter of creating and being fully conscious of my body and mind and applying them in a constructive direction. In the end, it is no longer a choice, it is simply a means — like a bicycle — of feeling well-balanced."





U.S.-born Susan Buirge started her dance company in France in 1975. "By now I know more about how things work here than most French dancers and choreographers."

Keystone

On the Arts Agenda

The world premiere of Alban Berg's "Lulu" in a full three-act version, with the orchestration of the hitherto unperformed third act completed by Friedrich Cerha, will be given Feb. 24 at the Paris Opera, with Pierre Boulez conducting and in a production staged by Patrice Chereau, with sets and costumes by Richard Peduzzi and Jacques Schmidt. Teresa Stratas will sing the title part, with Yvonne Minton as Countess Geschwitz, Franz Mazura as Dr. Schoen and Jack the Ripper, Kenneth Riegel as Alwa, Robert Tear as the Painter, Toni Blankenheim as Schigolch and Gerd Nienstedt, Helmut Pampuch and Jules Bastin in other multiple roles. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 27, March 7, 10, 13, 16, 21 and 24, and the production is scheduled to be given May 29 and June 1 at La Scala, Milan. An exhibition on the composer, including numerous documents and with a French-English catalogue will be mounted in the Rotonde de Glacier on the Opera from Feb. 2 to March 30.

* * *

Renovation work has begun at the American Center for Students and Artists in Paris, but activities will go on, including jazz concerts by the Paul Motian Trio on Feb. 22, 23 and 24; a blues festival March 26 to 31, and Moondog in early April. Marginal theater will be represented by the one-man show of Canadian Greg Light on March 15, 16 and 17, and dance classes will be conducted by Susan Hayman-Chaffey, formerly with Merce Cunningham, April 18 to June 6, and by the Solaris Dance Theater with Henry Smith, May 1 to June 6. American avant-garde cinema will be presented April 20, 21, 27 and 28 and May 3, 4 and 5. A workshop on art theory and "the problems of creativity in contemporary art" will be conducted by Michael Gibson, art editor of the International Herald Tribune on April 23, 25 and 27.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1979

Waiver Bill Approved by House Panel

Seen Ending Threat To New Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (IHT) — The House Ways and Means subcommittee on trade today unanimously approved a bill which extends the Treasury's authority to waive penalty duties on imports found to be subsidized by the exporting government.

The bill must still go before the full Ways and Means Committee. It is expected to act favorably on the bill later today.

The Carter administration urgently wants enactment of the measure allowing the Treasury to waive *penalty duties on the subsidized* imports, mainly from Europe, to conclude multilateral trade negotiations now in their final stages in Geneva.

The subcommittee vote had been delayed by its chairman, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, until President Carter satisfied demands of the domestic textile industry to control U.S. imports of apparel and cloth. The subcommittee voted after Mr. Carter's Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss sent a letter saying the president approved *a plan to aid the textile in*dustry against imports.

The extention for the waiver authority, which expired in January after attempts in the last Congress to extend it failed, has been demanded by the Common Market as a condition for approval of the multilateral trade agreement.

There had been speculation that a bill exempting textiles from consideration by U.S. *negotiators in* the Geneva talks, which would have jeapordized the entire accord after five years of negotiations, would be attached to the waiver bill, thus forcing Mr. Carter to veto the bill.

Details of the textile accord between the U.S. industry and administraton have not yet been made public. Last week, industry *officials said the accord seeks to re*strict periodic surges of imports within existing overall quotas and includes a mechanism for continual assessment of the cumulative effect of all textile and apparel imports on the industry (IHT, Feb. 18).

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Canon Forecasts Higher Profit, Sales

Canon expects non-consolidated net profit this year to rise 7 percent to 8 billion yen (about $39.6 million) from 7.46 billion yen last year, on estimated sales of 12.5 billion yen, up 17 percent from 136.96 billion in 1978. It attributes the expected increase largely to an anticipated rise in sales of still cameras and copying machines.

MBB to Aid China on TV Satellites

*China has signed an agreement with the West Ger*man aerospace company Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) for TV satellites, helicopters and medical equipment. MBB officials estimate that the contract for satellite construction alone would be worth several hundred million Deutsche marks. The deal calls for mutual research and development of a system of television satellites meeting the most up-to-date level of technology, MBB spokesmen say. Other West German companies — AEG-Telefunken, Dornier, Standard Electrik Lorenz and ERNO Raumfahrttechnik — will be partners with MBB in the satellite-construction project. The first satellites are to be built in West Germany and later models in China. A delivery date was not specified, but MBB says that the Chinese Academy for Space Technology is planning to send groups of specialists to MBB's research plant in Munich-Ottobrunn in the next few weeks to begin work. A second agreement covers cooperation in helicopter technology, metal-fatigue tests and instrument flight tests. The cooperation involves delivery of know-how, construction licenses and training of Chinese personnel. The third agreement foresees intensification of current cooperation and the construction of laser equipment for medical purposes.

French Shipping Firm Restructures

Cie. Generale Maritime (CGM), France's largest shipping company, is putting the finishing touches on restructuring plans aimed at trimming the heavy losses registered in the past two years. Company officials say that despite state aid of 118.8 million francs (about $27.7 million), CGM is expected to post a loss exceeding 450 million francs for 1978, or nearly double the 230-million-franc loss registered a year earlier. The company's indebtedness is estimated at 4.3 billion francs. The plan, to be unveiled early next month, is expected to involve the sale of about a dozen ships, including liquified natural gas carriers, bulk carriers and refrigerated vessels. The company is also said to be considering giving up a number of other activities not directly related to shipping, as well as the sale of its 68-percent share in *Ste. Financiere Maritime de Participations, a port*folio company listed on the Paris stock exchange.

Blocks Chemical Bank's 'Double-Dealing'

'Chinese Walls' Have Ears, Judge Rules

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — A U.S. district judge's decision *last week to temporarily bar Chem*ical Bank from lending money to one of its clients to finance a hostile takeover bid of another Chemical Bank client could pave the way for increased U.S. activity by foreign banks, analysts say.

If the ruling survives appeal by Chemical Bank, it could have a tremendous impact on corporate bank-financing. At stake is the *practice by commercial and invest*ment bankers of serving clients with mutually exclusive interests by *erecting a system of so-called "Chi*nese walls" within a bank. The walls supposedly protects the confidentiality of the information that clients give a bank. Under the judge's ruling, banks would have to think more carefully about what kinds of takeover transactions they finance and how they protect confidential information.

New constraints also could mean *foreign banks would increasingly*

District judge Paul Simmons Friday issued a 90-day injunction that *prohibits Chemical Bank from* lending any funds to Talley Industries that would the Arizona-based conglomerate to make a proposed $37.50-a-share tender offer for Washington Steel Corp.

The injunctions against Chemical Bank came at the end of three days of hearings on Washington Steel's suit against Talley and the bank. To fend off Talley's proposed offer, *Washington Steel* accused Talley of making insufficient dislosures about its ability to finance the tender offer and charged Chemical with breaching its fiduciary duty to Washington Steel by agreeing to serve as lead bank in the $70 million loan to Talley.

Attorneys in the case said the judge's approach to Chemical's *dual role "is new law."*

Chemical said it will file a "prompt appeal" of the injunction. It denied breaching any confidences in its decision to act as lead bank for four banks that have agreed to lend Talley $70 million with which to purchase Washington Steel stock.

Chemical Bank's attorneys argued that the bank had established a "Chinese wall" that effectively prevented the bank's southwest regional manager, who is responsible for Talley's account, from getting any information about Washington Steel from the bank officer handling that account. But it was also disclosed that the two account managers met with an executive vice president of the bank who had overall responsibility for corporate loans. *In a five-minute meeting*, the executive vice president authorized Talley's loan manager to go ahead with plans to make the loan.

That meeting, said the judge, was a breach of any wall that the bank might have set up . He contended that responsible bank vice presidents do not decide in five minutes to make a multi-million-dollar loan unless they already know the facts *about the companies involved.*

"Either Chemical Bank needs a new vice president or else the man has checked this thing out," said Judge Simmons. He said his earlier study of trust departments had convinced him that Chinese walls "are a total fiction" and that banks must be made to follow higher ethical standards.

"When a bank is double-dealing like this and working both sides of the street, I think it's wrong," the judge said.

U.S. Treasury Sets Terms On 2.5-Billion-DM Issue

FRANKFURT, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Terms were set today on the lat*est issue of U.S. Treasury* Deutsche-mark denominated bonds, the so-called Carter bonds. The Bundesbank said that interest rates had been set at 6.3 percent for the 2½ year notes and 6.7 percent for 3½ year notes.

The last issue of DM-denominated Carter bonds, offered Dec. 5, carried interest rates of 5.95 percent on 3-year notes and 6.2 percent on 4-year notes.

The subscription period for the *current issue, with a volume of* around 2.5 billion DM, closes tomorrow. Volume of the previous Carter bond issue in December was 3.0385 billion DM was heavily oversubscribed. The Bundesbank said it was able to satisfy only 31 percent of the bids for the 3-year bonds and 40 percent for the 4-year bonds.

The present issue, like the last, *will be offered at par and can be* sold only to permanent legal residents of West Germany.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the West German capital market subcommittee that is to set next month's volume of new DM-denominated Eurobonds has been postponed until March 1 from Feb. 23. Market sources have indicated that they expect a considerable cutback in the March volume from this month's 850 million DM and January's 1.15 billion DM.

Today, Nippon Kokan Kabushiki Kaisha (NKK) *announced a 100*-million-DM, five-year issue carrying an indicated coupon of 6¼ percent.

Japan May Ease Euroyen Bonds

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — The Finance Ministry is considering relaxing requlations which permits only international financial in*stitutions to issue Euroyen bonds*, officials said today. The relaxation will probably facilitate the issue of Euroyen bonds by foreign governments and other organizations which have expressed a desire to raise yen funds in this way, they said.

While the yen was appreciating sharply last year, the ministry was discouraging Euroyen issues as a factor likely to bring dollars into Japan to buy yen to buy the overseas bonds, they said.

But since last November, the foreign exchange market has stabilized and most controls on short-term dollar inflows into Japan have been lifted, the officials noted.

*Securities sources said the minis*try is expected to ease the restrictions around April, allowing the flotation of five or six Euroyen issues *during the fiscal year starting* in April. Only three Euroyen bonds have previously been issued

Total Marine Eurofranc Issue

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Ap—DJ) — Total Oil Marine, a U.K. subsidiary of Cie. Francaise des Petroles, announced today it is floating a Eurofranc Eurobond of 150 million French francs. The eight-year paper carries a coupon of 9⅜ percent and is being offered at a price of 99¾.

Statoil Raises $200 Million; Nicaragua Seeks New Loan

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, is raising $200 million *from an international banking syn*dicate coordinated by Chase Manhattan Ltd., it was announced today.

The 10-year loan bears interest that varies at half-point above London interbank offered rates (Libor) for Eurodollar deposits for the first seven-years and ⅝ above for the remaining three years. Other terms were not available.

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (Isveimer) is raising a $100-million credit for five years, with a 36-month grace period, and carrying a spread of ¾ percent over Libor, lead manager Dillon Read said.

Taragona Quimica, a subsidiary of Union Explosivos Rio Tinto and Hoechst, is raising a $25-million credit for eight years at ⅛ percent over Libor, lead manager Continental Illinois Ltd. reported. The credit has a grace period of 42 months, and is 55-percent guaranteed by Union Explosivos and 45-percent by Hoechst.

New York banking sources report that Nicaragua, experiencing financial troubles because of civil and political unrest, has asked its creditor banks for a new, eight-year loan of $88 million to repay medium-term loans that fell due late last year and that will mature this year. *The proposed new financing* would represent more than 20 percent of the nation's medium-term debt.

Under the proposal, Nicaragua would not be required to make any payment of principal on the credit for four years.

The central bank, sources said, asked that the package be put together before midyear. Initial indications are that larger banks are leaning in favor of the request, although some are questioning the need for a term as long as eight years. A number of smaller banks, *however, said they might decline to* participate.

The nation is currently in arrears on some payments. The government privately promised bankers earlier this year that it would catch up on its interest payments by March 31. While Nicaragua has made some progress, bankers said, it still has a way to go.

Inco Rescheduling

In Toronto, Inco said today that its 96-percent-owned Indonesian subsidiary International Nickel Indonesia has begun discussions with lenders of its $900 million Soroako nickel project aimed in part at rescheduling principal payments.

The discussions concern a three-part plan providing for additional equity contributions by Inco to Inco Indonesia, the rescheduling of principal payments under a $200-million Eurodollar credit facility and the prepayment of $65 million outstanding under another Eurocredit facility.

OPEC Parley Consultative

VIENNA, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said today it will hold a meeting in Geneva March 26. *But contrary to earlier reports* that the conference may take up oil prices, OPEC said the meeting is consultative and is to discuss the world's oil supply *in the light of* events in Iran and the activity of "speculative traders."

In the past, OPEC officials have noted that the difference between a "consultative" and an extraordinary or emergency meeting of the *oil ministers is that the former usu*ally has no set agenda and does not make any price decisions. However, the oil ministers, if they wish, could upgrade the meeting's status from consultative to extraordinary during the meeting, the officials added.

A *communique* by OPEC secretary general Rene Ortiz issued at the cartel's headquarters here said: "Recently, member countries of the organization have noted with growing concern certain developments in the oil industry which have affected those interests. There is also anxiety in major consuming countries with regard to oil supply, especially in the light of events in Iran."

"As a result of these developments, spot market prices of crude oil and petroleum products are such that speculative traders are taking advantage of the situation, thus creating further hardship for consuming nations, especially those of the Third World."

Iraq Pledges to Raise Oil Sales to France

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Iraq has pledged to increase its crude-oil exports to France by 25 percent to make up for the loss of Iranian supplies, according to a French news agency report from Baghdad quoting French Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau.

Mr. Deniau, who is in Baghdad for a meeting of the French-Iraq Commission, has signed a new economic and technical cooperation accord aimed at increasing trade between the two countries, the report also said.

Genstar Splits Stock

MONTREAL, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Genstar directors approved today a 2-for-1 stock split, effective May 31, but subject to approval by shareholders at the annual meeting May 9. The company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 30 to holders of record March 9.

Swiss Deny Shifting Credit Policy Goal

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Swiss monetary authorities have made "no decision to switch to a more restrictive policy" that would again give priority to limiting the money supply in order to combat inflationary pressures rather than stabilizing the franc, a spokesman for the nation's central bank said today.

This does not mean that the *Swiss will not make the switch if* they see inflation becoming more a threat to the country's stability than higher-priced exports due to an appreciated franc, he said.

Yesterday it was reported that monetary authorities had decided to slowly begin tightening monetary (IHT, Feb. 21).

However, Pierre Languetin, Swiss National bank director said this "reversal of steam" will be decided only when the bank "believes that price stability is threatened."

AT&T Seeks To Prevent Loss to Iran

Asks Payment Block On Letter of Credit

By James L. Rowe Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (WP) — *American Telephone & Telgraph*, in what a spokesman says is a preventive move, has gone to court here to make sure that a U.S. bank does not pay a possible $30.2-million Iranian claim in what could be the first of a jumble of financial fallouts from the Iranian revolution.

[American Telephone & Telegraph today announced it increased its quarterly dividend to $1.25 from $1.15, payable April 2 to holders of record Feb. 28.]

AT&T late last week asked the court to enjoin Manufacturers Hanover Trust from complying with any Iranian attempts to collect on a letter of credit designed to ensure that AT&T's American Bell International Inc. performed properly under a contract to the Iranian government.

While the suit itself is complicated, an AT&T spokesman said the issue is simple: AT&T has not been paid for work it did on engineering *and designing a communications* system for Iran.

The AT&T spokesman said the Iranian bank has not made a claim against Manufacturers Hanover under terms of the letter of credit as far as he knew, but that the company wanted to make sure it was prepared in case such a claim was made. A spokesman from Manufacturers Hanover said it would have no comment on the AT&T suit.

July Renewal

AT&T *has been working on engi*neering and design of a national communications network for Iran for three years. The contract was renewed last July for about $194 million, to be paid in monthly installments on the basis of vouchers the AT&T subsidiary presented to the Iranian telecommunications industry. That contract called for Iran to make a down payment of *$38.8 million to the AT&T subsidi*ary. As the work was performed, the size of the down payment was to be reduced gradually. To ensure that AT&T did the work properly, the Iranian government could recall whatever amount AT&T had not billed against the down payment. That is down now to about $30.2 million.

AT&T, for its part, secured from Manufacturers Hanover a letter of credit, the size of which declined as the size of the down payment was reduced by periodic payouts to AT&T. *If the Iranian government* went to Bank Iranshahr to demand a refund of the remainder of its down payment, the Iranian bank could then collect that amount from Manufacturers Hanover. Whatever Manufacturers Hanover paid out then would become a loan at AT&T.

AT&T, in its suit seeking a temporary order stopping Manufacturers Hanover from honoring any Iranian claims, also said it is owed about $3 million for work it did in Iran in November and December *and part of January for which it* had not yet been paid.

Auto and Aircraft Shares Hit

Mutual Funds' Selling Up Last Quarter on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Mutual funds were net sellers of stocks by nearly $627 million in the fourth quarter last year, best remembered for a steep October-November market drop, following third-quarter net sales of only $47 million.

Auto, aircraft manufacturing, insurance and electronics shares bore the brunt of the latest selling, according to data compiled on 600 investment companies by Computer Directions Advisors for its quarterly Spectrum Publications.

Fund purchases, which were far less impressive in the aggregate, favored oil refining, aluminum, department store, food store and restaurant stock groups.

The value of net buying and net selling by the funds is computed on the basis of quarter-end stock prices and, thus, is an approximation. On that basis, the funds bought nearly $2.54 billion of stocks but sold nearly $3.17 billion.

Autos, Electronics Sold

By group, heaviest net selling was $104.1 million of autos, $83.1 million of insurance carriers, $62.2 million of aircraft makers, $54 million of electronics and $44.3 million of soap and cosmetics stocks. The funds also were relatively large net sellers of airline, drug and bookpublishing shares.

Oil refiners headed the net buying with $20.4 million, followed by $18.3 million of department stores, $17.6 million of food stores, $17.1 million of aluminums and $16.5 million of restaurant issues.

Ford ranked highest among the funds' net sales with $59.8 million. General Motors, with $40.8 million of net selling, was third. Among computer stocks, funds were net sellers of $47.8 million of International Business Machines and $11.5 million of NCR, but bought $15.1 million of Honeywell and $7.5 million of Burroughs.

Net selling also hit P.R. Mallory, $32.7 million; Reliance Group, $28.1 million; Du Pont, $27.5 million; American Telephone, $26.3 *million*; Exxon, $25.4 *million*; General Dynamics, $23.8 million, and Polaroid, $21.5 million. Also sold on balance were UAL, Avon, Philip Morris, Abbott Labs, National Airlines, General Electric, Smithkline, Merck and Boeing.

The biggest net purchase was $17.4 million of Enserch, a natural gas distribution company with oil and gas producing properties. Alcan was second most favored with $17.1 million. Other large net purchases included Minnesota Mining, $15.3 million; Gulf Oil, $14.9 million; J.C. Penney, $14.7 million; Syntex, $14.4 million; Hercules, $13.4 million; Louisiana Land, $13.3 million; General Foods, $13.2 million; and Texaco, Virginia Electric Power, Atlantic Richfield, Datapoint and American Express.

Kaiser Steel Ups Prices by 2.2% On All Products

From Wire Dispatches

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 21 — Kaiser Steel Corp. announced price increases today averaging 2.2 percent over its entire product line.

"We're forced to raise prices in order to help cover our rapidly rising costs," Mark Anthony, chief executive officer, said. The company suffered a $46.7 million pretax loss in 1978.

The company said it will remain competitive with imports on key steel mill products in certain West Coast markets, specifically hot bands, *hot-rolled sheet, galvanized* sheet and plate, by continuing to offer discounts. Kaiser said it will guarantee no further price increases on these products through July.

Last week, U.S. Steel Corp. raised prices 4 to 6 percent on certain steel-mill products effective April 1 (IHT, Feb. 18).

Major Changes Proposed In U.S. Bank Regulations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT) — The U.S. Treasury has proposed fundamental changes in government regulation of banks, savings and loan associations and other financial institutions.

The proposals are contained in a report to a high-ranking interagency study group known as the Regulation Q Task Force, and would change some of the rules limiting bank activity and regulating how much the nation's banks and savings institutions can charge for services or pay in interest.

The Treasury did not recommend eliminating Regulation Q, which sets the ceiling on interest rates, but urged widening the number of accounts and savings instruments not bound by the ceilings.

Government agencies are deeply divided over the proposals, but the White House is perceived to be sympathetic to their objectives.

Specifically, the Treasury has made the following recommendations:

- Federally chartered thrift institutions should be permitted to invest up to 10 percent of their assets in housing-related consumer loans.
- The highly successful six-month money market certificates *tied to the interest rate the Treas*ury pays, which have attracted more than $75 billion since last June, should be made available to *small depositors, and maturities of* one to four years, with a minimum denomination of $2,000, should added. *In two years, the $10,000*-minimum denomination for the six-month certificates, should be reduced to $5,000. Deposit interest rate controls should be eliminated on all certificates with more than four-year maturities. The quarter-percent differential on interest rates offered by thrift institutions and commercial banks would also be eliminated for certificates with a maturity of more than four years.
- *Legislation should be pro*posed to enable federally insured thrift institutions to offer variable rate mortgages, whose interest rates *fluctuate with the cost of money in* the open market.
- Legislation should be endorsed to enable all depository institutions to offer interest-bearing checking accounts at interest rates fixed by regulators, but with no interest differentials.

NYSE Prices Down; Trade Is Moderate

Investors Take Profits After Yesterday's Rise

NEW YORK, Feb.21 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices lost ground in moderate trading today as investors took profits on the gains scored in yesterday's trading.

Analysts said that with the China-Vietnam conflict and factional fighting in Iran continuing, there was little incentive to buy. They noted that the market reached its *best level of the day shortly after* AT&T announced an increased dividend, but said that the boost had been widely expected Profit *taking hit AT&T shares and the* market later turned lower. AT&T eased ⅛ to 63¾.

The Dow Jones industrial average remained unchanged at 834.55 as declining issues outnumbered advances 738 to 620. Volume rose to 26.14 million shares from yesterday's 21.99 million.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea picked up ⅛ to 7⅛. A Tengelmann group unit completed the purchase of a 29 percent stake in A&P common.

National Airlines *jumped* 2⅛ to 40⅜. Texas International Airlines proposed to acquire National for $50 a share in cash and/or securities, *matching a bid by Eastern Air*lines. Texas International was unchanged at 11⅛ on the Amex.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also lower, with the index off 0.01 to 163.34.

On the Chicago Board of Trade wheat was off 6¼ to 11 cents; corn up 1 to 1½; oats up ¾ to off ¾; and soybeans off 6¼ to 11 cents.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Aetna Life & Casualty

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,400.	2,100.
Profits	141.20	105.50
Per share	2.62	1.96
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	9,500.	8,100.
Profits	517.80	417.90
Per share	9.58	7.76

Hewlett-Packard

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	503.00	368.00
Profits	45.00	32.00
Per Share	1.53	1.14

Litton Industries

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,040.	945.80
Profits	36.47	23.19
Per Share	0.93	0.58
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	1,980.	1,850.
Profits	66.06	43.22
Per Share	1.68	1.07

Northwest Airlines

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	238.40	274.90
Profits	220.50	245.60
Per Share	0.61	1.11
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	790.20	1,050.
Profits	61.84	92.71
Per Share	2.86	4.29

Sherwin-Williams

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	273.10	247.10
Profits	6.60 loss	15.85 loss.
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,130.	1,040.
Profits	5.19	8.20 loss
Per Share	0.76	-

Uniroyal

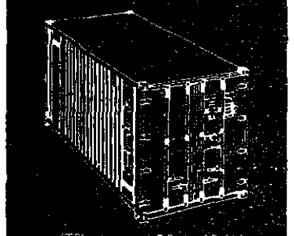
4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	728.00	626.00
Profits	3.10	0.2 loss
Per Share	0.07	-
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,700.	2,580.
Profits	5.90	34.10
Per Share	0.04	1.10

Uslife

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	166.50	146.70
Profits	21.74	18.65
Per Share	0.97	0.83
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	620.20	537.30
Profits	75.52	64.59
Per Share	3.36	2.88

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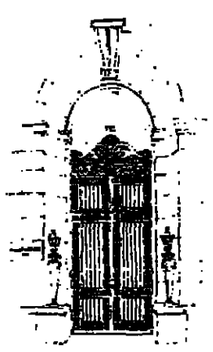
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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 21

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev Quot.
								A—A—A			
39⅛	28⅞	ACF	2.10		6.9	6	119	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
23⅝	15⅛	AMF	1.24		7.2	7	209	16⅞	16	16⅛	
32⅞	14⅞	AM Intl	.28		1.6	7	525	18¼	17⅞	18	
14¾	8⅞	APL	1		10.		28	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
48⅜	32⅜	ARA	1.64		4.2	8	11	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		431	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	ATO	.48		4.2	5	99	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
40	29	Abbt Lb	.84		2.6	13	1160	32⅞	31¾	32¼+	⅛
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20		6.5	6	21	18¾	18⅛	18½+	⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	19	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.26e		11.		19	11⅛	11	11½+	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	AdmMl	.20a		6.2	7	32	4⅝	4¼	4¼+	⅛
45¾	33⅛	AetnaL	2.20		5.4	5	453	40⅝	40⅛	40½+	⅛
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1		4.9	4	23	20⅛	20	20½+	⅛
4	2	Aileen					56	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.3	9	534	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1		5.5	9	68	18⅞	18½	18¼	
15¼	11⅛	Alcoa	.80		6.7	7	58	12⅛	12	12	—
9¾	7⅞	AlgP pf	.87		10.		26	8½	8¾	8¾	
97⅛	80	AlgP pf	9		10.		z200	87½	86½	86½+	⅛
18	14⅞	Alagsco	1.40		9.5	7	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
22⅛	13⅞	Alaskin	.60		3.9	15	23	16¾	16⅝	16¾—	⅜
40	17	Albany	1		3.2	9	8	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.5	11	54	8⅛	7½	8 +	½
46¾	25	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	11	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	
37⅞	21⅜	AlcanA	2		5.5	5	561	36¾	36½	36½	
31⅜	21½	AlcaStd	1.40		5.7	5	14	24¾	24½	24¾+	⅛
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	28	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
26	13⅜	AlgCo	1		4.8	8	41	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
15	4⅜	AllegAlr				3	514	9⅛	8¾	9 +	⅛
29⅛	18	Allg pf	1.87		8.2		15	23	22¾	23	+1
20¼	13⅜	AllgLd	1.28		7.8	8	19	16⅜	16⅛	16½—	⅛
38⅜	30	Allgt pf	3		8.9		1	33½	33⅜	33⅜+	⅛
23⅞	21	Allgt pr	2.19		10.		10	22	21¾	21¾	
19⅛	15¼	AlgPw	1.72		10.	9	104	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGo	1		5.5	7	59	18½	18	18⅛—	⅜
35	20⅝	Allergan	.50		1.9	11	33	26¼	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
44¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2		6.5	7	1573	30¾	29⅝	30¾+	1⅛
15⅞	9⅝	AlldAnt	.80		6.6	7	44	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		5.0		9	12¾	12	12	—
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.50		6.9	5	49	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
38⅜	23⅝	AllisCh	1.70		5.5	5	108	31¾	30⅝	31⅛—	⅛
16⅞	10	AlirAu	.60b		4.8	8	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
22¼	14⅛	AlphPr	.72a		4.3	7	37	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
54⅛	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40		4.5	6	728	53½	52¾	52⅞+	⅜
21	13¼	AmiSus	1		5.8	157	4	17⅛	17¼	17¼+	⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20		4.4	12	187	50⅜	50	50	—
50	38⅛	Amax pf	3		6.3		1	47½	47½	47½—	⅛
20⅛	12⅜	Amcord	1.20		6.3	6	71	19⅜	19	19	—
26⅛	16⅛	Amrce	1.40		5.6	6	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
41⅜	31	Amrce pf	2.40		6.5		59	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜—	⅜
33¼	22½	AHess	1b		3.4	8	561	29½	29	29	+
73	52⅝	AHes pf	3.50		5.5		121	64¾	64	64	+
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		3.4	3	415	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt				134	5	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅜	19½	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		26	20¼	20	20	
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		3.6	6	32	14⅜	14½	14½—	⅛
53	43⅜	ABrnds	4		8.1	6	76	49⅝	49¼	49½	
30⅜	26⅝	ABrd pf	3.50		8.9		542	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜+	⅛
29½	24⅝	ABrd pf	Awt		9.1		598	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.2	8	469	37⅝	37⅜	37¾+	⅛
20½	13¾	ABldM	.70		4.7	7	13	15	14⅞	14⅞	
43¾	34⅜	AmCon	2.80		7.9	6	110	35⅝	35½	35⅝—	⅜
22⅝	19¼	ACan	pf 1.75		8.2		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry					40	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
65⅛	17	ACredI	1.30		2.9	10	19	44⅜	44	44¼+	⅛
32⅞	22⅜	ACyan	1.60		6.5	8	174	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
13¼	8	AmDist					57	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
36	22⅜	ADT	1.08		4.5	9	58	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVI					19	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
15	14⅛	ADul	pf 2.84		5.7		7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18		10.	10	427	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
40⅝	27⅞	AmExp	1.60		5.4	7	292	30¼	29½	29⅝—	⅝
17⅞	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.5	5	54	11¼	11	11	+
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.2	10	21	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		7.7		x18	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
29¾	22¾	AGnIns	1		3.8	4	110	26¼	26	26⅛+	⅛
36¾	28¾	AGin	pf 1.80		5.5		5	32¾	32½	32½—	⅛
13	9¾	AHeritLf	.48		4.5	8	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅜+	⅜
22½	12	AmHoist	1		6.5	6	60	15⅞	15⅝	15½—	⅜
22¼	26½	AHome	1.40		5.1	12	879	27½	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
142¾	117	AHome	pf 2		1.6		2	122¾	122¾	122¾+1	
22¾	22⅛	AmHosp	.68		2.7	11	422	25½	25	25	—
13⅛	6⅝	AminvI	.20		3.1	18	30	10	9¾	9¾—	⅜
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		2.9	10	145	28⅛	27¾	27⅝—	⅜
7¼	4	AmMotrs				4	336	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
47	36	ANatR	3		8.1	6	205	37⅝	36½	37 +	½
18½	10⅝	AShip	.80a		6.3	26	50	12⅝	12½	12¾—	⅛
53½	33⅜	AStand	2.60		6.2	6	16	42	41¾	41⅞—	⅛
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.7	9	68	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
42⅜	28¾	AmStrs	2.24		5.2	7	736	u43⅜	40½	43	+2¾
64¾	58⅜	ATT	5		7.9	8	1937	64½	63½	63⅝—	⅜
67⅝	61½	ATT	pf 4		6.0		31	67½	66⅝	66⅝—	½
49⅝	43¾	ATT	pf 3.64		7.9		138	46⅝	46	46⅛	
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf 3.74		7.9		158	47½	47⅛	47⅛	
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.4	5	6	11½	11¾	11¾—	⅛
14½	11¾	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z120	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.9	5	33	17	17	17	
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40		3.4	5	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.8	8	5	31	30⅝	31 +	⅛
28⅝	15½	AmIac	1.20		6.4	6	32	18¾	18½	18¾+	⅛
40	24	AMPInc	.76		2.4	12	148	31¾	31½	31½—	⅜
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.2	7	14	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜+	⅜
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex					10	12⅛	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	AmrepCp					17	25	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		8.6	12	23	15⅝	15¼	15¾—	⅛
8⅛	6⅜	Amst	pf .68		10.		4	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.7	7	195	37¾	36	36¼—	]
31⅜	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		5.7	5	69	28⅜	28	28¼+	⅛
26	18⅝	AndCIcy	1		4.6	8	18	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		5.0	7	29	6	5⅞	6	
13¾	7	Anixter	.32		2.8	8	97	11¾	11¼	11½—	⅜
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.2	12	86	23	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
89	74½	ApPw	pf8.12		10.		z10	80	80	80	
22½	8¾	ApldDig				9	83	10⅜	10¼	10¾—	⅛
49¾	20¾	ApldDig	pf1		4.1		4	24¾	24½	24½—	]
11	4	ApplMg				4	9	57	6⅝	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
28⅜	17½	ArcataC	.96		4.2	7	27	23¼	22⅝	23⅛—	⅜
34⅝	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.3		10	31½	31	31½+	]
27½	25	Arcata	Ent		8.0		8	27¼	26⅝	27⅛+	]
19⅛	12⅜	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	10	199	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt				6	74	9½	9⅛	9⅜	
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS	1.88		9.2	7	133	20⅜	20¼	20¾	
114	104½	AriPwr	10.70		9.9		z50	108	108	108	—
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅜
36⅜	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		6.3	8	158	35	34⅝	35 +	⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty					31	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8¼	5⅜	Armada				12	17	5⅝	5⅜	5¾+	⅛
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.9	5	86	20¼	19¾	19¾—	⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.3		2	28¾	28¾	28¾—	⅜
58	51	Armr	pf4.75		9.1		z10	52	52	52	
21⅜	14⅜	ArmsCk	1		6.1	7	104	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
32	18⅝	ArmnRu	1.20		5.4	4	31	22⅜	21½	22⅜+	⅜
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.8	4	49	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
37	22¼	Arvin	pf 2		8.1		10	25	24¾	24¾	
20⅜	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.1	10	725	19½	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
39⅜	31	AshlOil	1.60		4.3	6	2189	37¾	37¼	37⅜—	⅛
25⅛	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.3	7	110	16¼	16	16⅛	
21	13	Attilane	1.20		5.9	5	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
23⅜	17¾	AtCvEl	1.74		9.0	9	33	19¼	19	19¼+	⅛
61½	43¾	AtlRich	2.80		4.6	9	1475	61½	60½	60¾—	⅜
206	152	AtlRc	pf 3		1.5		4	206	206	206	+1
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.9		13	71¾	71¾	72⅜—	⅜
14¾	9½	AtlasCo					83	12⅛	11¾	12 +	⅜
36⅜	23	AutoDa	52		1.8	15	636	29⅝	29	29 —	⅛
35	17⅜	AvcoCp	1		4.9	2	277	20½	20½	20⅝+	⅜
87½	69	Avco	pf 4.20		7.6		1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜+	⅜
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.1	9	84	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
23⅛	13⅜	Avnet	.80		4.6	6	131	17¾	17¼	17¾—	⅜
63	44½	Avon	2.60		5.4	12	604	48⅜	47¾	48 —	⅜
								B—B—B			
3	1⅜	BT Mfg					36	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.1	5	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝ +	⅛
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	1.44		1.3	12	196	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
24¾	14	BaldwU	1.20		5.5	6	16	21⅜	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
36⅞	25⅛	BldU	pf 2.06		6.3		1	32⅜	32½	32½	
28⅜	20⅛	BallCp	1.20		5.3	6	4	22¾	22½	22¾+	⅜
21¾	15¾	BallyMf	.18		2	23	1053	58⅞	57	57½—	⅜
27⅞	23⅜	BattGE	2.26		8.8	8	63	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
26¼	17⅜	BanCal	.92		4.8	5	9	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.8	8	62	13	12⅝	13	
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.9	4	49	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
31½	17¾	BanP	pf1.25		6.1		2	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
42¼	25	BkPr	pf 2		7.0			28¾	28¾	28¾+	⅜
38	22	BnkNY	2.44a		7.1	5	34	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	
17⅜	13⅜	BkatVa	1.04		7.4	5	28	14⅛	14	14⅛	
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.4	7	327	25½	25¼	25½—	⅛
48	32⅞	BankTr	3		8.9	5	82	33⅞	33¼	33¾+	½
29¼	25⅛	BkTr	pf2.50		9.3		5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞+	⅛
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12		1.1	11	24	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.0	10	8	26¾	26¾	26¾	
18⅞	16¾	BardCR	.32		2.4	11	119	13¼	13	13¼	
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.4	7	1	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	.44		2.7	11	115	16⅜	16	16⅜—	⅜
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.3	60	76	60⅝	59¾	59¾—	⅛
54½	32⅛	Bausch	1.72		4.4	8	182	39½	38⅝	39	
49¾	32⅝	BaxlTrv	.40		1.1	14	430	37¾	36⅝	37⅜+	⅜
5⅜	2½	BayColP				8	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev Quot.
22⅛	18¾	BayStG	1.96		10.	7	7	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80		2.9	9	23	28	28	28 —	⅛
28¼	23	BeatFd	1.08		4.7	9	519	23¼	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
58½	47½	BeatF	pf3.38		7.0		48	48¾	48¼	48⅜+	⅛
25⅞	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.3	15	166	22⅝	22¼	22⅝—	⅛
41	30¾	BectnD	.84		2.5	12	175	34½	34	34	
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.6	8	138	25⅝	25	25¼+	⅛
6½	2⅞	Beker					626	u 6½	6	6 —	⅛
29½	24⅝	BelcoP	.80		2.8	6	153	28⅞	28½	28⅝—	⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.5	5	99	22	21¾	22	
9	5⅞	BeldnH	.360		4.3	9	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
23⅜	14¾	BellHow	.96		6.1	7	87	16	15¾	15¾	
9½	4⅜	BellInd	.120		1.7	5	48	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
55⅜	47½	BellCd	4.50		8.5	7	24	54½	53¼	53⅜—	⅛
34⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.5	6	7	21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
43⅛	33⅛	Bendix	2.56		6.7	6	75	38½	37¾	38 —	⅛
26⅜	18⅝	BenfCo	1.80		7.8	6	218	23⅝	22¾	23⅛—	⅜
51⅞	43	Benef	pf4.30		9.9		2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜—	⅛
28⅞	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z20	25	25	25 —	⅛
5⅜	2½	BengtB				9	97	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅜	4⅛	BerkeyP				7	57	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	222	26⅜	26	26⅛+	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	BethSt	1.40		6.3	4	291	22⅜	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
40⅞	29	BlaThr	.80		2.3	12	477	35	34¾	35 +	⅛
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80		4.8	9	5	16½	16½	16½	
26⅜	17½	BisFSL	1		4.8	5	17	20⅜	20¼	20¼+	⅛
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.6	11	451	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
32	18⅛	BlairJn	1.28		4.5	6	63	28¼	27⅝	28¼+	⅜
17⅝	13¼	BlissL	1		6.3	7	112	16	15⅝	15⅝	
26	19	BlckHP	1.24		5.8	10	24	23½	23¼	23½+	⅛
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60		7.0	6	81	22⅜	22¾	22¾—	⅜
9⅜	4½	Bluebird	.20		2.1	8	69	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	BobbieBr					5	7⅜	5¼	5	
79⅜	28⅝	Boein	1.50		2.3	9	2161	68¼	66	66⅜—	1½
33⅛	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25		3.9	6	426	32⅛	31½	31¾	
31⅜	24⅜	Borden	1.72		6.6	6	91	26½	25⅝	26 +	⅜
34⅜	25¼	BorgW	2		6.9	24	247	29¼	28⅜	29 +	⅛
9⅞	2¾	Borrmns	.05e		.6	5	x1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	25	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
95½	82	BostE	pf8.88		11.		z100	84	83	84	
12½	10⅜	BostE	pr1.17		11.		13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.80		5.7	6	122	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.4		5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
29	18¾	BrushW	1.40		5.1	6	25	27½	27	27⅜+	⅜
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.9	7	388	18½	17½	17⅝—	⅜
6⅝	5¼	BudgC	pf.60		10.		2	6	6	6	
34⅜	22	BuffFo	1.60a		5.9	6	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
10⅜	5⅛	Bulova					61	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.4	5	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	
21½	17⅜	BunkrH	1.86		9.8		10	19	19	19	
22⅜	9½	BunkR	.50		2.4	7	202	21½	20½	21 —	
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.4		15	24½	23½	23½—	⅜
22⅜	16¾	Burlind	1.40		8.1	7	621	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
46⅛	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.5	5	127	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞+	⅛
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo	pf .55		8.1		7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.2		2	39¾	39¾	39¾—	⅜
23¾	15⅜	Burndy	.88		4.0	9	21	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
12¼	2¼	BrnsRL	.20		4.8		116	4¼	4	4¼—	⅛
68	58¼	Burrgh	2		3.8	11	407	67½	65½	66 —]	
16½	6⅝	Butles						9¼	8⅝	9 +	⅛
								C—C—C			
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60		5.0	7	578	52⅛	51¾	52⅛—	⅛
11⅜	4¾	CCI				4	152	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅜	10	CI Rty	.10e		.6		82	u16½	15¼	16¼+	⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.4	8	113	32½	32¼	32¼	
15½	7¾	CLC	.24		1.9	16	23	12¾	12¼	12¾+	⅛
13¾	7⅜	CNA Fn				4	467	12⅜	12	12⅜—	⅛
12¾	6¼	CNA pf	1.10		6.6		117	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
19⅝	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		9.3		3	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
55	44½	CPC	2.20		5.3	8	64	51⅝	51	51⅜+	⅜
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		10.	8	5	16½	16⅛	16⅜—	⅛
21¾	14⅜	CTS	.20		4.1	7	235	17⅜	17¼	17⅜—	½
38½	21½	CabotC	1.40		4.0	7	42	34⅞	35½	35⅝—	½
13⅜	5⅛	Cadence					5	39	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
36⅜	14	Caesars				22	377	35⅝	35½	35¼+	⅛
17¼	13	Calihn	.40b		2.4	14	360	16¾	16¼	16¾+	½
4¾	2⅜	CamerB				6	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a		2.4	18	47	33¾	33¼	33¾+	⅛
38	31	CmpSc	1.76		5.3	9	883	33¾	33¼	33¼—	⅛
28⅜	22½	CampT	1.08		4.6	9	22	23⅝	23¼	23⅜—	⅛
12½	14⅜	CdnPac	1.10e		5.2	4	410	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
12½	9	CanalR	.64		6.0	28	11	11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
18⅛	18⅛	CanMil	1a		5.4	6	17	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
47⅜	37	CapCits	.20		.5	11	73	40⅜	39¾	40¼+	⅛
26½	17⅜	CashMd	.92		4.6	8	165	20	19¾	19⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	CarlingO	.02e		.4	7	53

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 21

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅝	15	NatGyp 1.32	7.8	5	108	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	NatHom		19	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	7⅜	NtLiby .24	2.8	7	126	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅛	NMdCr .56	2.6	10	125	21⅞	21¼	21½	— ¼
22¼	16¾	NMeaE .75	3.4	9	53	22⅛	21½	21¾	— ½
20⅞	11⅜	NMineSv .56	4.0	21	20	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
18⅝	15⅝	NlPrest 1.50	8.8	9	152	17	16⅞	17	— ¼
23¼	15⅛	NlSemic		9	520	19⅞	19⅜	19½	— ⅜
17⅞	12½	NlSvIn 1.08	6.8	6	19	16	16	16	+ ¼
23⅞	14⅛	NStand 1.24	7.8	5	15	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
35¾	28¾	NatlStl 2.50	7.7	6	102	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅜	NatTea		6	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
52⅞	33⅜	Natom 2.10	4.3	6	321	48⅝	48	48⅜	— ⅜
35	23⅛	Natm pf1.60	5.1		118	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
24⅞	20⅛	NevPw 2	9.5	8	200	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
20	16½	NevP pf1.74	10.		z30	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅛	21	NevP pf2.30	11.		z500	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
21⅝	18¼	NevP pf1.95	11.		4	18⅝	18½	18½	
24⅞	21	NEngEl 2.10	9.4	6	41	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	15	NEnGE 1.52	9.7	7	26	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
36	27	NENucl .40	1.1	15	37	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
29¼	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76	10.		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
36	31½	NEngT 3.16	8.9	8	16	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	
19⅞	16⅞	NYSEG 1.68	9.7	7	101	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
30	21¼	Newhall .66	2.6	9	4	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅞	Newmt .80	3.2	19	1412	24¾	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
81	66	Newt pf4.50	5.7		6	79	79	79	
12⅝	6½	Nework		8	254	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	NiaMP 1.44	10.	8	223	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
38½	33	NiaMpl 3.40	10.		z20	33	33	33	+ ⅝
43	36½	NiaMpl 3.90	11.		z10	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+1⅛
54⅜	46	NiaMpl 4.85	11		z70	46	46	46	+ ⅛
67⅜	56	NiaMpl 6.10	11.		z10	57	57	57	+ ¼
110	101½	NiMpl 10.60	10.		z50	102¼	102¼	102¼	—1¼
12¼	9¼	NiagSh 1.01e	9.7		47	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
31	26¼	Nicor 2.40	8.4	6	46	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
27⅛	20⅜	NorfWn 1.84	7.9	7	113	24⅛	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅝
26⅞	18⅛	Norlin 1.60	8.5	4	20	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
27	19⅞	Norris 1.40	6.2	5	24	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
24½	14⅞	NACoal .56	2.6	8	15	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
5	2⅜	NoAMtg			4	3	3	3	
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50	5.7	5	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	NoCAir .20	3.0	4	110	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
7½	15-16	NoCAir wt			77	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	9	NoestUt 1.02	10.	7	270	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
16¾	10	NCotSL .70	4.7	4	60	15	14¾	14¾	
18⅞	15⅛	NIndPS 1.50	9.6	10	432	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
41¾	32¼	NorNGs 2.60	6.8	6	277	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	23⅛	NoStPw 2.16	8.8	7	59	24⅝	24¼	24½	
115	104	NSP pf10.36	9.7		z100	107	107	107	
97⅝	85½	NSPw pf7.84	9.2		z20	85	d85	85	— ½
38½	23⅞	NorTel .80	2.1	10	1132	37⅞	37½	37½	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Nthgate		75	5	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
49⅞	22	Nortrp 1.60	4.5	6	123	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	22¼	NwstAirl .75	2.9	8	738	26½	26⅜	26¼	— ⅛
28¾	21⅝	NwtBcp 1.16	4.8	7	45	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
35⅝	25⅜	NwtEnr 2.40	7.6	6	13	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	
35	23	NwtInd 1.75	6.6	5	263	27	26¾	26½	— ⅜
27⅝	24	NwtP pf2.50	10.		8	25⅛	25	25	— ½
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLt 1e	10.	9	39	10	9⅝	10	
27¾	24⅝	Norton 1.15	4.7	6	89	24⅞	d24⅝	24⅝	— ½
21⅞	15½	NorSim .92b	5.8	6	296	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
36¼	25¼	Nucor .36	1.0	7	37	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
		— O-O-O —							
26	16¼	OKC 1.20	4.7	10	75	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Oakind .40	1.8	21	79	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
19½	15⅜	OakiteP 1.20	7.1	9	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
26⅞	14⅞	OcciPet 1.25	6.3		2225	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	
13¼	4⅛	OcciPet wt			591	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
42⅝	26⅞	OcciP pf2.16	6.8		6	32½	32	32	
84¼	48¼	OcciP pf3.60	5.6		2	64	64	64	
82½	48¼	OcciP pf 4	6.4		5	62½	62	62½	+ ¼
27	22	OcciP pf2.50	11.		8	23⅜	23	23	— ½
24⅞	19⅛	OcciP pf2.30	11.		25	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ½
35¼	22⅞	Ogden 1.80	6.3	5	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
19	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	10.	14	1087	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
50	41	OhEd pf4.40	10.		z30	42	42	42	
51	43½	OhEd pf4.56	10.		z100	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
109	99½	OhE pf10.48	10.		z30	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
111	102	OhE pf10.76	10.		z50	103	103	103	
124	113½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z30	116¼	116	116	— ⅝
123	114	OhP pfF 14	12.		z30	116	116	116	—1
18⅛	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.0	9	201	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅜	OklGE pf.80	9.1		z220	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24½	18	OklaNG 1.60	7.2	6	53	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅞	Olin .88	4.9	7	124	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅛
36⅛	18⅞	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	27	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.4	7	16	19¼	19	19	
11¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.2	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
16¼	14⅜	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	33	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	34	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9¼	7½	OrionC .30	3.4	8	187	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40	7.7	5	91	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
33⅝	18⅜	OutletCo 1	4.8	5	1	21	21	21	
18⅛	13	OvernDr .70	4.3	7	50	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	16	OvrnTr 1.10	6.1	4	25	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
29	20¼	OverSh .50b	2.3	5	1607	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅞	OwenC 1.20	4.4	6	698	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
24¼	17⅛	OwenIll 1.20	6.4	5	300	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
76	60	OwnIl pf4.75	7.4		1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin .68	6.8	5	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
		— P-Q —							
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .44	4.0	9	29	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	8	PNBMt 82e	7.9	9	16	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
31½	23⅛	PPG 1.84	6.8	7	84	27¼	27	27¼	
21⅞	10⅛	PSA		7	27	17⅜	16¾	17	— ⅜
13⅞	11¼	PacAS 1.24	10.		51	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
25	21¾	PacGE 2.32	9.3	8	659	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	18¼	PacLtg 2	9.8	7	72	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
57⅜	33⅞	PacLm 2.20	5.0	13	5	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
21⅜	17	PNwTel 1.52	8.7	6	144	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	30¼	PacPet 1.14	2.1	12	8	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
23	19⅛	PacPw 1.92	9.3	8	118	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
16⅜	14	PacTT 1.40	9.5	8	67	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
16⅛	10	PacTin .80	5.1	6	16	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
13⅞	6¼	PaineW .44	5.6	4	14	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
17	12⅜	PalW pf1.30	9.4		12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.7	5	31	18	17¾	18	
8⅝	3⅞	Pamida .12	2.7	11	89	4½	4⅜	4½	
10¼	4¼	PanAm		3	573	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
48	36⅛	PanEP 2.80	6.1	7	676	46¼	45¾	46	+ ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Paprclt 1.14b	6.1	8	18	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
14¾	10⅛	Pargas 1.08	8.0	12	19	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
21⅞	18⅛	ParkDr .24	1.1	7	77	u22½	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	20¼	ParHan 1.10	4.2	8	58	26½	26	26	— ⅛
29⅝	17½	ParkPn .60b	2.1	10	118	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
14¼	7	PatPtl		27	44	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
24½	15½	Pavlsnw .50	2.7	9	16	18½	18	18¼	— ½
29⅝	20	Peabdy .28b	1.3	9	382	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ¼
12⅜	5½	Pengo			33	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅛	13⅞	PenCen			103	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA			12	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
6⅜	5	PenCn prB			96	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
4⅞	2¾	PenDix			69	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
43¼	29⅝	Pennev 1.76	5.6	7	547	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	— ⅝
22¾	19	PaPL 1.92	9.2	7	128	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
57	44	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z130	45	45	45	
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.9		z10	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅞
106	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.1		z110	102⅛	102	102	— ⅛
112	101	PaPL pf 11	10.		z110	106½	106½	106½	
91	74½	PaPL pf 8	10.		z60	79	79	79	
97¼	82	PaPL pf8.70	10.		z40	86½	86	86½	+1½
42½	31½	Penwlt 2.20	6.8	7	36	32½	32⅛	32¼	
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60	7.8		6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
34⅛	26⅜	Pennzol 2	5.9	9	812	u34⅛	33¼	34	+ ½
14	7	PeopDr .24	2.2	7	31	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.6	7	111	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	
33⅝	23¼	PepsiCo 1	4.1	10	1601	24⅞	24⅜	24½	
31	17	PerkinE .52	1.8	13	569	30⅜	29	29	— ⅝
17⅜	8⅜	Pertec		7	137	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie 1.20a	3.2	12	116	38	36⅞	38	+1½
35⅞	27	Petroln 1.84	3.1	8	15	33½	33⅜	33⅜	
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	12.		28	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.8		21	20½	20	20	— ⅛
39	25½	Pfizer 1.20	3.8	11	258	31¾	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
28⅝	17⅝	PhelpD .60	2.1	24	453	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	10	225	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40	10.		z100	43½	43½	43½	— ½
100⅝	85	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z500	86½	86½	86½	
88⅝	73½	PhilE pf7.85	10.		z150	76½	76½	76½	—2
106¾	98	PhilE pf9.52	9.4		z10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+1
87	73	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z50	77¼	77¼	77¼	
28⅞	17½	PhilaSub .96	4.0	8	129	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¼
76¾	56	PhilMr 2.05	3.0	10	519	67⅞	67⅛	67¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	Philind .28	6.1	5	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	9⅜	Philind pf 1	9.9		7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	27½	PhilPet 1.20	3.7	7	1438	33⅛	32⅜	32⅞	— ¼
18	8⅜	PhilVH .60	4.8	4	9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
14½	8⅜	PiedAvl .24	2.3	5	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17¾	15⅜	PiedNG 1.56a	9.3	8	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
10¼	5⅜	Pier 1 .20	2.0	5	17	10½	10	10	
47¾	33	Pilsbry 1.52	4.6	8	124	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Pioner 1.92	6.3	8	43	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
21¼	11¼	PionrEl		9	23	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	PitnevB 1.20	4.8	8	87	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
25½	19⅞	PittFrg .80a	3.9	8	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
26	16	Pittsin 1.20	6.1	29	1974	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
10⅞	3⅞	PlanRsc		8	201	6⅞	6⅜	6½	
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn .12	.6	15	66	20⅜	20	20	
32¾	6⅛	Playboy .12	.7	21	70	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1.25e	6.0	9	15	20¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
31½	16	Pneumo 1	4.2	11	37	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.4	11	950	u14⅞	14¼	14½	
60¼	23½	Polarold 1	2.0	15	792	51⅛	50⅝	50⅞	— ½
30½	14⅝	Pndrosa .30	1.7	6	72	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
36	18½	PopeTal 1.16	4.4	5	12	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
22½	13	Portec .80b	4.8	9	80	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
80¼	73¼	Portl pf5.50	7.6		z100	72½	d72½	72½	—1½
20¼	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.6	9	78	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
111½	99¼	PoG pf11.50	11		z40	104½	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
28⅛	23⅝	PorG pf2.60	11.		2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
39¼	23⅝	Potlch 1.16	3.6	8	63	32	31⅛	32	+ ¾
15¼	13½	PotmEl 1.24	9.6	6	146	14	13⅞	14	
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		21	129	31½	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG 3	3.6	13	247	83¼	82¼	82⅝	— ⅝
16¼	8½	ProdRsh .50	4.0	8	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	18¼	Proler		23	27	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
18½	15⅞	PSvCol 1.60	9.6	10	231	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
29	24	PSInd 2.16	8.6	9	530	25⅛	25¼	25¼	
103⅞	94⅝	PSInd pf8.52	9.0		z120	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH 2.12	10.	6	81	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	18⅞	PSvNM 1.76	9.1	7	85	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.12	9.4	8	157	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.3		6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
27¼	25	PSEG pf2.43	9.7		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
123½	109	PSE pf12.25	11		z240	115	113½	115	+3
92⅝	80	PSEG pf7.80	9.3		z500	83¾	83½	83½	
10⅝	5⅝	Pueblck			52	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		5	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	PR Cem		3	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.4	8	52	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
48	24	Pullmn 1.60	4.9	6	101	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.5	7	110	15⅞	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
6¼	2⅛	PurlinFa		6	44	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
30¼	19⅞	Purolr 1.28	5.0	8	29	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	20⅛	QuakO 1.20	5.0	7	74	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
112⅜	104	QuaC pf9.56	8.9		z100	107¼	107¾	107¾	
19⅛	12¼	QuakSIO .88	6.1	10	48	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
25	18¾	Quanex 1	4.3	7	17	24⅜	23⅜	23¼	—1⅛
12½	4½	Questor .20	2.8	9	364	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	23	RCA 1.40	5.2	7	522	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ¼
44	37	RCApf 3.50	8.7		z10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
74	58½	RCA pf 4	6.6		8	60½	60	60½	+ ½
17½	9¾	RTE .60	5.5	5	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
20	9	RLC .56	3.9	5	172	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16¼	11	RalsPur .50	4.7	8	1075	12½	12¼	12½	
17	4¼	Ramad .12e	1.2	29	461	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15	Ranco 76	5.1	7	47	15	d14¾	15	
16¾	6½	RapAm .40e	2.5	3	61	16⅛	16	16	
40¾	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.5	6	36	29⅞	32	32⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	14⅝	RaymndIn 1	6.5	4	46	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
58⅞	38¼	Raythn 1.60	3.5	13	865	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+ ½
22¾	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.5		92	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
21⅞	12¼	RitRet 1.93	12.	9	15	16½	15¾	16	+ ¼
7⅝	3½	Redman .05e	.6	4	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	PeeceCp .60	7.3	7	45	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
29½	21⅞	ReevsB 1.80	6.1	4	18	u29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	ReichCh .74	6.2	9	31	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
41	27⅜	RainEl 1.50	4.6	8	68	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	25½	ReinGp 1.60b	4.4	4	172	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
59	40¼	ReiG pf2.20	4.0		3	55½	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
27⅝	23¼	ReiG pf2.50	10.		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28¾	25	Reiin pf2.68	10		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
22½	11¾	RepCp .32e	1.6	4	68	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
30	20¾	RepFnS 1.50	5.9	4	373	26¼	25½	25½	— ¾
3	1⅜	RepMtg			12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
27¾	21¼	RepStl 1.80a	6.9	4	76	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.6	7	53	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvCnt .24	1.7	12	1465	14¼	12⅞	14⅛	+1
26¼	19⅞	RsOil pf1.75	7.2		107	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ ¾
31½	18	RevcoD .64	2.8	10	79	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
19½	10½	Revere		5	98	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
59	37⅞	Revlon 1.30	2.6	13	356	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	Rexnom .60	3.2	9	57	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .96	5.2	6	118	19½	18⅞	18½	
65	53½	Reynir 3.80	6.7	6	425	57¼	55⅞	56⅞	
75	58¼	Revln pf2.25	3.6		10	63	62½	63	+ ⅝
49⅛	48⅝	Revln pf4.10	8.4		648	48¾	48¾	48¾	
39¾	24½	RevMtl 1.80	4.9	6	120	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¼
84	61½	RevM pf4.50	6.0		1	75	75	75	
25⅛	15¼	RichCo 1.20	6.4	4	7	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
31	19⅞	RchMer 1.06	4.6	9	187	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT 1.50	8.6	6	4	17½	17½	17½	
35½	20⅜	RioGran .90	3.2	6	8	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
18⅛	12⅜	RioGr pf.80	5.4		16	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
26	16⅜	RiteAid .42	2.1	7	36	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.6	6	38	19¼	19½	19¾	+ ¼
35	22¾	Robtsn 1.90	6.5	6	11	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.5	8	194	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.3	7	24	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.4	7	66	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
15¼	10⅛	Rockawr 1	8.5	5	44	11¾	11½	11¾	
38⅛	29⅞	Rockwl 2.40	6.6	6	x256	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
34½	26⅞	Rkint pf1.35	4.1		5	33½	33⅜	33⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	29⅛	RohmH 1.52	4.3	8	38	36	35¾	35½	— ⅜
19½	7¼	RohrInd		6	53	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
23	14¼	Rollins .60	3.5	9	16	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
59½	25½	Rolm		32	284	u62¾	59¾	60⅜	+1⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson			1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅞	10¼	Roper .90	9.1	2	106	10¼	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
21½	13	Rorer .76	5.2	11	389	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
24	15	Rosario .50a	2.0	12	945	u25	23⅞	24⅝	+1¼
27¼	12¼	Rowan .16	.5	11	166	22⅛	20¾	20⅝	—1½
20½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.3	8	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
65¼	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.6	6	112	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm .76	3.2	10	169	23½	23	23½	+ ½
13⅝	9¾	RussTog .88	8.7	8	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23¼	14⅞	RyanH 1	6.1	7	30	16½	16¼	16⅜	
10¾	5¼	SCA .35t	4.2	13	320	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	6.1	4	130	18⅛	17⅞	18	
23¾	6⅛	SPSTec .50	3.1	7	89	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
36⅞	22½	Sabine .56	1.6	23	43	34¼	34	34	
13	6⅜	Safgdin .32	2.9	11	178	11½	11	11½	+ ½
46	35⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.1	8	136	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
16¼	9½	SagaCp .44	4.4	5	110	10⅛	10	10	
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn 1.30	4.6	14	592	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	9.9	7	16	12⅝	12½	12¾	
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6.6	5	16	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.0		18	11⅛	11	11⅛	
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	5.9	8	71	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
8¾	5⅞	Salant .40	5.9	5	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
21¾	9½	Sambos .60	5.9	7	340	10¼	10	10⅛	— ½
16¾	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	241	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR 1.05t	7.2	20	106	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .40	2.2	9	287	18½	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅞
39½	29⅛	SFeInd 2.20	6.5	6	406	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
10¾	8	SFeIn pf.50	5.6		8	9	9	9	
40½	22¾	SFeInt .72	2.5	11	324	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SatWel .88	6.1	7	15	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	SaulRE			39	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
8½	3⅝	SavASIp		18	50	7¾	7½	7¾	
15	6⅝	SavOnD .36	4.0	7	24	9	9	9	
13⅞	10⅝	SavEIP 1	9.0	4	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24¾	11⅝	Savin .50	3.7	3	67	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		8	120	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer			35	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.2	8	1587	30⅛	29½	29½	
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.6	27	90	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
103¾	64½	Schlmb 1.40	1.4	17	626	103	101	101½	—1⅜
21⅝	18	SCOA .80	4.1	8	56	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
6⅜	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.4		41	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.5	6	32	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
21¾	15⅝	ScottF .64	3.5	7	14	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
19¼	12¼	ScottP .54	4.9	7	x638	17½	17¼	17¼	
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.8	8	54	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.3	6	55	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	Scudder		16	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
9⅝	8½	Scud pf.81e	9.3		16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
15¼	11½	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		30	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
36⅛	16⅝	SeaCont .42	1.9	6	138	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	SeaCL 2.20	8.4	6	456	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅜
15½	7	SeabWA .40b	3.1	5	123	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
31½	23	Seatst 1.12	4.5	7	40	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
30¾	20⅝	Seagrm 1.12	3.7	11	415	30½	30	30	— ½
17½	9⅝	Seagrv .17e	1.2	8	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
29¼	14⅜	SealPw 1.10	5.5	6	30	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	—1
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	4.3		325	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅛	19¾	Sears 1.28	6.2	8	1720	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	7¼	Seatrain		6	90	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	25½	Sedco .64	2.4	8	292	26⅞	26⅝	26½	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅜	SelgLt 1.20b	9.7	6	15	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	SvCpInt .28	3.6	5	55	8	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅞	7⅜	Shaksp .48	5.5	6	4	8⅛	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
28¼	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.9	6	x86	15⅞	14⅞	15	
34½	17⅝	Shapell .15	.5	3	19	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1¼
17½	5¼	ShearH .40	3.9	3	80	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
37⅞	28⅝	ShellOil 2	6.2	6	354	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
14⅞	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.6	4	85	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin			64	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
58	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.1		z30	48½	48½	48½	— ½
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.0	7	10	13½	13⅜	13½	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal .80	3.6	5	191	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.6	7	159	32½	32	32	— ½
21⅛	8½	SimPrec .24	1.5	12	135	16⅝	15¾	15¾	— ¾
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.3	11	285	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	5.8	4	126	14	13¾	13⅞	
38¾	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		4	32½	32¼	32¼	
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80	2.9	9	60	27½	27⅛	27¼	
29½	11⅜	SkilCp .40e	1.4	10	15	28½	28½	28½	
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.6	7	56	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
24⅞	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	8.0	3	17	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt .92	1.9	9	85	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
102½	46¾	Smtkln 2.40	2.7	16	663	90¼	87¾	88½	—1⅞
22	14½	SmithTr .80	5.0	4	18	16	16	16	
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.2	7	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn 1.28	3.3	13	138	39¾	39	39	— ¾
9¼	7	SonyCp .10e	1.2	13	47	8⅛	8	8⅛	
21½	19½	SooLin		7	24	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅞	SoAtlTr			9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.6	8	59	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
20¾	17	SoJerIn 1.68	9.0	8	2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
45⅝	24⅝	Souldwn .60	1.4	7	59	42½	41¼	42½	+1¼
15⅝	10½	SoetBk .60	4.9	6	34	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.1	8	1541	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	9	2378	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	17⅜	SoInGE 1.57	8.4	6	39	18⅛	17⅞	18	
38⅜	28⅞	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	380	36	35½	36	+ ½
39½	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.6	6	10	37⅞	37¼	37¼	
34⅜	25	SouPac 2.40	8.6	6	x134	28¼	27⅞	28	— ¼
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.4	6	222	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	— ⅛
29¾	28	SoRy pf wi2.60	9.2		1	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
26⅜	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	7.7	6	71	22⅞	22	22¾	+1
34¾	22⅛	Soulind .72b	2.7	9	191	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
57½	38⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.8	16	51	56½	55¾	56	— ⅛
30½	15⅝	SwtAir .28	1.1	5	41	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	17¼	SwtAir wi			7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0	7	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
17	8½	SwtFore .30	1.8	5	421	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50	4.7		39	32⅛	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.1	9	72	14⅛	13⅞	14	
17⅞	12½	SportF .40	2.5	7	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15½	8⅞	Sparton .60	4.8	12	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpeclPh		16	101	25¾	24⅝	24½	—1
23½	14½	SperryH 1	6.5	5	17	15½	15⅜	15½	
38¾	31	SperyH pf 3	9.5		9	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
49⅝	32⅞	SprryR 1.32	2.8	8	506	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛	— ¼
20⅞	12⅞	SprngsM 1.05	6.4	9	36	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.3	9	249	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	22	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	1493	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11¾	StaRite .70	5.8	6	30	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley 1	4.7	17	166	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.6	9	198	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	— ⅝
46	40	StdBr pf3.50	8.2		z150	42⅝	42½	42½	— ¼
35	19½	StBPnt .56	2.8	9	126	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ½
20½	11⅝	StdMolA .64	4.0	8	12	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
48⅞	37	StOilCl 2.80	6.1	7	680	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
58½	44	StOInd 3	5.3	8	578	56⅞	56⅛	56¼	+ ½
49½	28⅝	StOilOh .88	1.8	12	1375	u50	49½	49½	
12¼	6⅛	StPacCp .50b	6.1	4	20	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	Stanclex .65	4.2	7	23	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.1	8	197	27	26¼	26¼	— ½
29⅝	22¾	Starret 1.32	4.6	6	1	28½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	StMutlnv		21	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	9.8		32	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49¾	35¼	StoutCh 2	5.0	7	187	40½	39¾	39⅞	— ⅞
13	8½	Stercht .56a	5.8	5	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
8	6¾	SterlScp .66	9.1	4	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19¼	12¾	SterlDg .77	4.8	10	1612	16⅛	15½	16	+ ½
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.7	10	56	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25½	12¾	Sterndnt .50	2.0	11	92	25⅛	25	25	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.4	7	104	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.6	6	5	30⅛	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32	4.4	10	222	30⅜	29⅛	30¼	+1
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1	8.7		z200	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r	5.9	8	15	46⅞	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
28	10½	StonCon .60	2.2	20	100	27½	26⅝	27	
20⅞	13½	StopShp 1.10	6.7	4	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
38⅞	17⅜	StorTec		15	300	34¼	33¼	34	+ ¼
35¾	22⅛	StorerB 1.30	4.0	8	92	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
17¾	12½	StrdRit 1.08	7.6	6	69	14½	13⅞	14⅛	
32⅞	27⅞	StuWor 1.25	4.3	5	240	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
5	2¾	SuavSho .20	5.9	12	18	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.3	7	31	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
32	20	SunChm .60	2.2	5	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.5	14	109	24⅛	24	24	
47⅞	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	6.3	7	245	45⅛	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
48⅞	36½	SunC pf2.25	4.9		40	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	7.0	6	323	20	19¾	20	
24⅜	19	Sundstr .80	3.4	8	45	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9	SunsM .20e	1.4	27	160	14⅛	14	14½	+ ¼
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.0	9	9	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
343	241	SuprOil 2.80	.8	37	34	u344½	338	338	—5
16½	9⅛	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	23	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp			49	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
11⅞	7¾	SutroM .70e	9.1	10	53	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	29	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—1
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	5.1	8	67	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.2		2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅞
16	7⅜	Systron .10	1.0	8	66	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	TRE .84	5.6	12	110	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
42⅜	30	TRW 1.80	5.1	7	277	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
92¼	68¼	TRW pf4.40	5.7		165	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
81	63½	TRW pr4.50	6.6		14	69	68	68	— ⅞
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.7	7	86	22	22	22	+ ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Talley 1	9.1	7	49	11¼	11	11	— ¼
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.7		18	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.5	7	360	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy		8	373	25⅛	24¾	24½	— ½
30⅝	12⅞	Tandycft		12	391	27¼	26⅝	26¾	+ ½
13¼	7¼	Tappan .28	2.6	53	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	8½	Techncr			136	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅜	Tchncolr .60	5.2	8	24	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
14⅜	7⅞	Technicn		10	202	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ¼
54	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.2	15	48	52¾	52¼	52½	
10⅜	6⅛	Telecor		7	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
126⅜	71	Teledn 9.14t	8.0	6	286	115⅞	114¼	114½	—1
14⅞	8¼	Telprml		18	165	14	13⅞	13⅞	
9¼	3	Telex		11	228	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
34½	28¼	Tennco 2.20	7.2	7	895	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ¼
12⅜	6¾	Tesoro		6	299	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.2		70	23½	23¼	23½	
27⅜	22⅛	Texaco 2	8.1	8	1019	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
41¾	35	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	45	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.9	7	34	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
27¾	25⅝	TxET pf2.40	9.2		20	26	26	26	— ⅛
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10		58	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 20, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
34996	Abitibi	$18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
600	Acklands	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	
500	Agnico E	$7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
300	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
41426	Alta Gas A	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
225	Alta Nat	$52	51	51	— 1
500	Algo Cent	$19½	19½	19½	— ½
13330	Am Bonza	$25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
680	Andres W A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	
28745	Atco A	$21½	19½	20	—1¾
8310	BP Can	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
71653	Bank N S	$24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
2000	Baton B	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
50	Block Bros	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16701	Bralor Res	$10⅝	9¾	10	+ ⅛
10948	Bramalea	$17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
36175	Brenda M	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
6384	BCFP	$20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
2238	BC Phone	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
13113	Brunswk	$7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
300	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2400	CAE A	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
2114	Cad Frv	$10⅛	10	10	
2425	Cal Pow A	$40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
3300	Camflo	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
7200	C Nor West	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
1495	C Pakrs C	$23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
1600	Can Perm	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
10225	Can Trust A	$25½	25⅜	25⅜	
100	C Tung	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
10	CCablesy A	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
590	Cdn Cel	$8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
35530	CI Bk Com	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
3926	Cdn Tire A	$27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
3955	C Utilies	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
700	Canbra	410	405	405	—10
1000	Candel Oil	$37⅜	37½	37⅜	
3060	Cassiar	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
4700	Celanese	495	485	495	+10
8050	CHUM	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
73300	C Holiday I	$9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅛
43300	Con Distrb	$10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
23592	Cons Gas	$19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11407	Con Fardy	345	320	345	+20
3300	Conwest	$6½	6⅜	6½	
12725	Craigml	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
1450	Crush Intl	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7000	Cyprus	$14	13⅞	14	
7950	Czar Res	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
24285	Daon Dev	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ½
650	Daon A	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
78024	Denison	$22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅜
1050	Dicknsn	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2600	D Bridge	$30⅜	30⅛	30¼	— ½
13713	Dofasco A	$31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
268	Dom Store	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
1770	Du Pont	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
8220	Dylex L A	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
6700	East Mal	180	175	180	+ 2
2100	Electhom A	450	450	450	
9058	Emco	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
7300	Falcon C	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
1562	Fibro Nlk A	$39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ½
400	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
60	Fed Plan	$36	36	36	— 1
5100	Francann	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
2000	Fraser A	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
900	Fruehauf	$11	11	11	+ ¼
8398	G M Res	445	435	435	—10
3300	G Distrb w	280	275	277	— 3
14800	Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
620	Goodyear	$19	19	19	+ ¼
5700	Granduc	120	115	117	— 3
1123	Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
3000	GL Forest	$49¼	46½	48½	+2½
320	Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6150	Hard Crp A	390	365	365	—30
8612	Harlequin	$14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
2905	Hawker A	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
12220	Hayes D	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
18933	H Bay Co	$22⅝	22	22⅝	
7835	IAC	$17¾	17½	17¾	
7900	Indal	$14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
300	Indusmin	$15⅝	15¾	15⅝	— ⅜
200	Inglis	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
700	Inland Gas	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
900	Int Mogul	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19015	Int Pipe A	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
1900	Ivaco A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
2800	Jannock	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
10250	Kaiser Re	$18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
8100	Kam Kotia	470	450	455	—10
4200	Kelsey H	$24⅞	24	24¼	+ ¼
27835	Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
6180	Labatt A	$21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
10600	Lacana	$6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
895	LOnt Cem	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
3400	LL Lac	300	285	300	+15
2790	Lob Co A	470	460	470	— 5
956	Lob Co B	440	435	435	—15
2300	MICC	$10	9⅞	10	
1200	Mclan H A	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
25378	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
1925	Malomi A	$19	18¼	19	+ ⅞
800	McGraw H	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1880	Molson A	$24⅞	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
150	Molson B	$22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
10665	Moore	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
22100	Murphy	$17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
64246	Noranda A	$44⅜	42	44⅛	+2⅜
29722	Norcen	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
2990	NTecm B w	$23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
1720	Nowsco W	$24	23½	24	+ ¼
14900	Oakwood P	$5	485	5	+15
4400	Ocelot B	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
8700	Oshawa A	$8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
7750	Page Pet	$11⅛	10¾	11	
13300	Pamour A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
2750	PanCan P	$44	44	44	
11200	Pembina	$9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
2282	Petrofina	$25⅛	25	25⅛	
110	Pine Point	$30	30	30	
16100	Place G	269	257	269	+ 9
18334	Placer	$27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
2450	Ram	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	
1325	Redpath A	$14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
57100	Rd Stenhs A	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
1450	Reichhold	$10¾	10¼	10⅝	
6900	Revnu Prp	148	141	145	— 5
7110	Roman	$31	30¼	31	+ 1
400	Rothman	$22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
13860	Sceptre	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
50200	Scotts A	$10½	9⅞	10	
13320	Shell Can	$17¼	17	17⅛	
48917	Sherritt A	$10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
100	Sigma	$41½	41½	41½	
6428	Simpsons	240	240	240	
1210	Simpsn S A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6855	Slater Stl	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
1650	Southm	$26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
500	St Brodcst	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
18915	Stelco A	$28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ½
700	Steep R	380	380	380	— 5
225	Tara	$14¾	14½	14¼	+ ¼
2490	Teck Cor A	$12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
1822	Teck Cor B	$12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅞
535	Tex Con	$51½	51	51	
1261	Thom N A	$16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
16533	Tor Dm Bk	$22½	22	22	
2750	Torstar B	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
4080	Traders A	$16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
5665	Trns Mt A	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
26080	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18½	18½	
7450	UGas A	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
1600	Union Oil	$24⅝	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
900	U Keno	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3650	U Siscoe	$9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
60	Un Carbid	$20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
200	Van Der	435	435	435	
7125	Verstl Cor	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
3200	Vestgron	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1100	Voyager P	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
6200	Weldwod	$21½	21	21½	+ ½
18300	West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
3050	Weston	$22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
675	Woodwd A	$20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
4900	Yk Bear	$6⅝	6½	6½	

Total sales 5,581,657 shares

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	91.30	91.10	108.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	114.66	114.23	119.79	94.84
Frankfurt (3)	151.36	151.63	164.46	141.16
London 30	456.90	460.30	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	244.60	245.11	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	74.10	73.52	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	115.10	115.66	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	583.31	583.61	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	451.15	451.85	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,097.37	6,116.11	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	340.20	340.50	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 20, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
10269	Bnk Mont	$25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
8000	Basic Res	$ 6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
225	Cdn Ind	$ 22	22	22	+ ⅛
125	ConSo Rv	$ 53	50	53	+3½
5580	Con Bath	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
1500	FCA Int	295	285	285	—10
1425	Imasco	$38½	38½	38½	
300	MntTrst	$21¼	21	21	— ¼
250	Power Cp	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
1000	RollandA	$ 8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
600	RollandB	$ 8⅛	8	8	
2275	Royal Bk	$40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ½
9246	Steinbrg A	$25	25	25	

Total sales 2,973,602 shares.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

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Banco do Brasil opened a branch in Abidjan this week. For you, this could be the door to a new and important international market. Ivory Coast's GNP is increasing at a rate of 8 percent a year, while its population is growing 3.8 percent a year. It is the world's third largest producer of coffee, and the first in cocoa. The industrial infrastructure is being rapidly modernised, opening up great new opportunities for investment and trade. Now that you can count on the support of Banco do Brasil, these opportunities must appear even more attractive. The Bank has 51 branches in all the largest financial centres of the world, besides its network of 1,200 branches in Brazil.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 21

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
48¾	34⅝	TexGT	2.44	7.0	6	58	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
21	16	TexInd	.40	3.0	5	49	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
92½	61⅛	TexInst	2	2.5	13	172	80⅝	79¾	79¾	— ¾
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt			18	619	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	151	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	x5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.3	8	633	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsolf	1.20	4.9	18	179	24½	24	24⅝	+ ¼
44⅝	35¼	Texglf pf	3	7.0		169	43	42	43	+1
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind			9	72	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
35	22⅝	Textron	1.80	7.2	6	273	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.3		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
31¼	20¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.2		80	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
39⅝	24	Thiokol	1.30	4.1	7	38	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
48¾	34	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	12	28	41⅛	41	41	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.5	5	9	9⅝	9½	9½	
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.5	6	98	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
16	7⅞	Thrifty	.52	3.7	12	95	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
34⅝	17¾	Ticor	1.28	3.9	8	990	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	— ½
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.7	8	286	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
34⅝	16	Tigerint	.60	2.6	6	857	23⅝	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
50⅝	34⅞	Timein	1.50	3.6	8	362	42	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
38½	27¾	Timl pfA	1.57	5.2		1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
32⅞	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.1		575	31¼	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.9	8	221	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
56¼	41	Timkn	3	5.8	7	15	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	—1
9	5	TobinP				3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34½	12¾	ToddSh			7	11	25⅝	25½	25½	
18½	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.5	8	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	9.9	8	35	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	21½	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25	20⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
12⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp	.48	4.6		49	10½	10½	10½	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	3.6	7	14	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	3.0	11	207	u24¼	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
26¼	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.0	7	26	20	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
21⅞	18	Trane			7	35	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.0	6	16	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	12	TWC			3	270	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
18⅛	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		36	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
19⅛	12⅞	Transm	1	6.0	5	235	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	19⅛	TranInc	2	9.4		39	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅛	Transco	1.10	4.3	10	793	u25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	Transcn	.60	5.1	7	121	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
79	73½	TrGP pf	6.65	8.5		z170	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅝
98	91½	TrGP pf	8.64	9.2		z740	93½	92½	92½	—1
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
18¼	11⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅞	20¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.8	5	42	20½	20¼	20½	
40⅝	27¾	Travlrs	2.08	5.9	4	212	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	32¾	Travelr pf	2	5.2		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
20⅛	16⅛	TriCon	2.07e	12.		93	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	TriSoM			6	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Triaind	.10r	1.1		40	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
24¼	14⅞	TriaPc	.72	4.2	6	433	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	6⅞	Trico	.16	1.8	8	77	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	Trintyin	1	5.0	6	7	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
17¼	14¼	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	204	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	21⅞	TCFox	1.20a	3.3	5	243	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
23⅝	13¾	TycoLab	.80	4.6	3	45	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	85	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
40½	17	Tymshr			16	1078	37	34	34	—2⅝
45⅜	19⅞	UAL	.80	3.1	2	2363	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅞
23	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.5	6	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
30½	25⅞	UGI pf	2.75	9.8		z20	28	28	28	— ⅛
22⅞	14	UMC	1.20	8.1	6	55	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr				319	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.8	6	154	22¼	21⅞	21¾	+ ⅛
32⅞	17	UVInd	1	3.0	7	1978	u33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅜
90½	60¼	UVIn pf	5.50	6.0		5	u91½	90¾	91½	+1
77	41¼	UVIn pf	1.26	1.6		8	u78½	77⅛	78¼	+2¼
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco	.76	7.3	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30	12⅞	UnBncp	.92	3.3	11	111	28⅛	27⅞	27¾	— ½
51⅞	36½	UComp	2.40	4.9	10	143	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	+ ½
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.5	6	1760	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅞
11½	6⅝	UnCmrce	.20	2.3	11	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	5.2	6	62	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15¾	13½	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	103	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
28¾	25⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	11.		8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
86	75	UnEl pfH	8	11.		4	76	75	75	—2
60⅛	46⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.0	7	511	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	41⅜	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	280	57	55⅝	56¼	— ¼
8½	5	Uniroyal				409	7⅛	6⅞	7	
84	42	Unirval pf	8	13.		z780	63⅛	60⅝	63⅛	+1⅞
15½	6⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	65	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
21⅛	11¼	UBrd pf	1.20	10.		21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
38⅝	29⅝	UEnRs	2.08	5.5	5	79	37⅞	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
26½	13⅝	UFinCal	1.13	5.1	5	163	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
23½	13⅛	UnGrty	.12	.6	7	140	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	22½	UIllum	2.56	11.	8	13	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	19	UIllu pf	2.20	11.		z310	21	20½	20½	
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.9	5	7	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
19⅛	8⅞	UnitInn	.22	2.0	5	12	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	20	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UnPkMn				12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22¼	15⅛	UnRefg	.72	3.5	4	27	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
16¼	14⅝	USFoS	1.50e	10.		26	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
37¼	29	USFid	2	6.3	4	235	31⅞	31½	31½	— ¼
33⅝	21	USGyps	2	7.0	5	x70	29	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.9		x27	26⅛	26	26	
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.52	5.3	4	120	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10	6¾	USInd	.64	7.6	5	107	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	12¾	USLeasa	.52	3.5	5	31	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
7	4⅝	US Rty				4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.32	6.1	5	26	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.6	9	592	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
37	27	USTobc	1.84	5.5	11	3	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
52½	33½	UnTech	2.20	6.0	7	441	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
140½	101	UTch pf	7.32	7.2		1	102	102	102	+1
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.4		65	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
20	17⅛	UniTel	1.44	7.5	7	x164	19½	19⅛	19¼	
23¼	10⅝	UnitInd	.25	1.1	12	198	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Univar	.56	8.1	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.9	8	10	19⅝	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
56	32⅛	Upiohn	1.52	3.4	11	601	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
25	16	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	110	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ½
11⅜	9¼	UsliteF	.96o	9.5		23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.0	10	93	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.7		10	29	28½	29	+ ½
21⅞	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.6	6	61	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
24⅜	10⅛	VSI Cp	.60	3.3	7	71	18⅛	18	18	— ½
9¾	4¾	Valleyin	.40	6.8	18	26	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.8	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	11¾	Varian	.40	2.4	62	360	17⅛	16½	16¾	+ ¼
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.7	4	98	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
20¼	16⅛	Veeco			8	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
9⅜	4	Vendo				2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Venice				20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅛	11¼	VestSe	1.36e	11.		54	12½	12¼	12¼	
29⅝	17¼	Viacom	.25	.9	14	66	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
15⅛	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	8	297	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
56	50	VaEP pf	5	9.6		z10	52	52	52	+ ½
86⅞	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z50	77½	77½	77½	—1½
99⅛	86	VaEP pf	8.84	9.8		z100	90	90	90	
99⅜	90	VaEP pf	8.60	9.1		z90	95	94¾	94¾	— ¼
105¾	96	VaEP pf	9.75	9.8		z110	99	99	99	+ ¼
86⅞	75½	VaE pfJ	7.72	10.		z50	77	77	77	
16	7⅝	Vornado			58	85	12¼	12	12¼	
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	4	30⅝	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	29	34⅛	34	34⅛	
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.1	6	68	16⅛	16	16	
21	15⅛	Wachov	.76	4.7	7	38	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
7	3½	WachRty				41	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	13	8	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ¼
30½	17¼	Walorn	1.40	5.3	7	10	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
38	27⅛	WlkrA	1.60a	4.5	8	41	36	35⅝	35⅝	
33⅛	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	2	24	24	24	
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.5	4	26	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
35½	26⅛	WallJm	1.60	6.0	5	83	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ¼
12¼	10	WaltJ pf	1	10.		z300	10	10	10	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.5		2	29	29	29	+ ½
12⅞	7⅛	WardFd			9	149	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	38	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
29¾	24	Wrnc pf	1.50	5.7		2	26½	26½	26½	—1¼
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.6	7	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.2	7	229	45½	45	45⅛	+ ¼
32½	22⅝	WarnrL	1.20	5.1	9	502	23⅞	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.5	10	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅞	WshNat	1.20	4.9	6	11	24⅝	24	24	
37⅜	20¼	WashSH	1.40	3.8	10	30	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.3	6	11	22¼	22¼	22¼	
31⅞	19¼	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	121	29⅞	29⅝	29½	
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.0	14	163	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+1
7½	4⅜	WayGos	.48	8.3	8	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¾	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20e	1.1	11	304	18⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅞
33¼	24⅜	WellsF	1.40	5.0	5	195	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	10.	8	13	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.4	5	14	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅞	WstctT	.80	7.4	9	73	u11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.8	3	137	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	8.2		16	25	24½	24¼	— ⅜
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.6	6	393	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	9	127	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	22	WPacin	1	2.4		63	u41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.5	25	40	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.1	7	258	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	10.		2	46⅜	46	46	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
25⅛	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		4	23	22⅞	22⅞	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.4	6	590	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.0	7	59	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Weybrg	1.08	5.9	5	10	18¼	18	18¼	+ ½
31⅝	20⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.3	10	2115	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.6		21	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	365	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
44⅜	32	WheelF pf	2	5.9		14	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	8⅝	WheelPit			4	75	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ½
49½	32	WhelPit pf	5	12.		z190	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.7	7	354	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
24⅞	16¾	WhitC	1.30	6.5	4	165	20	19¾	19⅞	
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	8.0		3	37½	37½	37½	
15⅜	5⅞	WhiteM				337	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
18¾	8⅛	Whittak	.50	3.8	6	71	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.1	5	58	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
12	6½	Wieboldt	.44	4.9	9	13	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
23⅛	14	Williams	1	5.8	37	242	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	78	8	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
31⅛	28⅛	WinDx	1.44	4.8	9	16	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
45	41	WinDx B				1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	—1⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			38	83	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅝	9⅛	WinterJ	1	9.9	13	19	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	8	213	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
106	97¼	WisE pf	8.90	9.0		z30	99	99	99	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.4	6	27	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	46	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
21¼	17⅛	WiscPS	1.62	8.5	8	96	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.3	6	111	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
17½	10	WittrR	.80	7.0	5	53	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	WolvrW	.30	2.7	9	86	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
19⅛	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.9	8	49	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
31⅝	15⅞	WoodPt	.48	1.7	13	155	29	28¼	28¾	— ½
23	17¼	Wolwth	1.40	7.0	5	267	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf	2.20	7.6		2	29	29	29	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅞	WorldAir			45	32	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
77½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	4	65	64⅝	65	
19⅞	8⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.5	6	37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	10⅝	Wyloin	.80	6.4	6	14	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.1	5	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	2	Wyly				19	4⅜	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2.40	4.2	10	723	57⅝	57	57⅛	+ ¼
50⅜	23	XTRA	1.04	3.3	3	52	31⅜	31	31⅜	
17	15⅜	XTRA wi				14	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
24⅛	10	Yates	.20	1.0	7	105	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	14⅜	ZaleCp	1	6.3	7	30	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17	12¼	ZalepfA	.80	6.2		6	13	13	13	
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.2	17	245	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	8⅛	ZayreCp			4	103	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	
19¼	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.1	33	289	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurmind	.80	5.2	7	42	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 21

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.3	7	34	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+1
6⅞	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	4.0	7	10	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2¾	1	ATI				11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	7	AVC				10	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	26	27	26⅜	26⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3¼	AZL			47	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	AbrdMl	.40b	5.5	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5	2⅝	Action				10	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅞	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.6	6	20	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15¼	6¾	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	13	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	20	98	21½	20⅛	20½	—1
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	14	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
18⅝	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	5	5	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
7⅞	2¼	Aeronca			12	10	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8	5¼	AffilHsp	.24	4.1	7	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.8	9	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.7	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.9	3	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	AlbaW	.10e	2.0	3	18	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8½	5	Alcoloc	.18	3.0	6	20	6	5	6	+ ⅛
8½	2	AllegA wtO				24	4	4	4	
1⅞	1-16	AllegA wtN				57	⅛	⅛	⅛	
47½	26¾	AllgA pf	3	9.0		4	34½	33½	33½	
8	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.6	10	20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				103	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅜	4¼	AlmySl	.20e	3.0	6	27	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9¼	3⅞	Alphain	.10e	1.4	9	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.2	4	3	10	10	10	— ¼
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	42	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Altec pf				5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19⅝	12	AlterFd	.50	2.9	7	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
48⅝	43	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.5		z100	44	44	44	
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.0	14	258	40⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
15	3⅝	AmAgro			9	28	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	AmBilt	.25	3.2		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	14½	AmBrd wt				14	31¾	31	31	
6¼	⅞	AmCapCp				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	8¼	AContrl	.56	5.7	7	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	AGbrPd	.34	4.2	5	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅝	5½	AlntPict				33	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
3¼	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	3.0	3	40	3	3	3	
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.9	5	30	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.9	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46⅞	29½	AmMlg			7	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.7	11	34	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	8¼	AMotin	.30	2.6	7	54	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
36⅝	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.6	10	15	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
12⅞	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		86	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¾	AmSeat	.40	3.0	11	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15¼	7⅝	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	18	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
17¾	7½	AngloC	.18e	1.3	7	238	14½	13⅝	14	— ⅛
13¾	6⅜	Anken	.44	4.2	7	22	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
7⅞	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.6	5	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	
17½	8½	ApldDta	.16	1.4	9	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
14⅞	4⅜	ApldDev			20	81	9½	9	9	— ½
22⅝	13½	AquitCo	.39	1.7	12	159	u23	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	6	11	10	9⅞	10	
17⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.7	5	98	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅞	Asamer	.30	1.8		63	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	¾	AskInSvc				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	6½	Astrex			7	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				35	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	100	105	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	3½	AtlasCp wt				28	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
31⅞	18¼	Aucol	.44	1.5	15	7	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ½
4⅞	2	AutoTrn				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				38	2½	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	6.3	5	30	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
25	16¾	Avondl	1.20	7.0	6	3	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Aydin			9	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
6⅛	5	BAT	.15e	2.4		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
2⅞	11-16	BRT				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	BTU			13	1	3½	3½	3½	
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.5	5	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	4.8		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	54	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅜
7½	5⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.8		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅛	15⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.6		13	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				29	2⅛	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.6	15	18	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				30	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
11	3⅝	BarnesE			12	40	6½	6¼	6½	
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	29	16	9	9	9	
23⅛	8	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	13	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	4	BarthS			10	23	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2	Bartons				25	9	4	3⅞	3⅞ — ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			35	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick				22	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3¼	2	BalsctR			9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	BnfSt A	.40	2.2	6	12	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¾
20¾	10¼	BnfSt B	.40	2.2	6	2	18½	18½	18½	
5	2½	BergEnt			5	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	19	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
17½	13⅝	BrgB pf	1.15	7.8		2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
8½	1¾	BernzO				8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Berven				61	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
3½	2	BethCp				25	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
9⅛	3⅜	Beverly			11	52	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	64	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Bickford	.05e	2.2	10	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
9⅞	8¼	BigVSp	.24	2.7	6	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10½	6⅞	Blessng	.44b	5.7	4	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
25½	9	Blount	.48	2.5	6	15	19½	19	19	— ½
15	5⅜	BoltBer	.20	1.7		4	11⅝	11½	11½	
22¼	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.5	25	156	21¼	20½	20¾	— ⅜
9	2⅝	Bowmar			34	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24	11¼	Bowne	.48b	2.6	7	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	BradldN	.20	2.5	7	56	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Branch	.20	5.9	7	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	7¼	Braniff wt				51	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
17	13	Broscan	1a	6.2	3	70	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	x1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	3⅜	BreezeCp			8	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅛	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.8	7	6	16	16	16	
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.3	11	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
35½	20¼	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	5	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
36½	20⅝	BrnFB	.96	2.8	11	220	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
3¼	1⅞	Burgess				6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅞	Burnstn	.60	5.9	8	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	

(Continued on Page 13)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 7/16-10 9/16	3¾-3⅞	½-¾	13¼-13⅝	7⅛-7⅜
2 M.	10 5/16-10 7/16	3¾-3⅞	⅝-¾	13-13¼	7¾-8
3 M.	10⅝-10¾	3⅞-4	½-¾	13-13¼	7 15/16-8 3/16
6 M.	10 15/16-11 1/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	⅜-½	13⅛-13⅜	8⅛-8⅜
1 Y.	10 15/16-11 1/16	4⅜-4½	⅝-¾	13⅛-13⅜	9-9¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 21, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.003	4.024	107.94*	46.79*	0.2382	—	6.846*	119.76*	38.91*
Brussels (c)	29.28	58.785	15.772	6.8375	3.4795*	14.6135	—	17.5075	5.685
Frankfurt	1.8568*	3.728	—	43.37*	2.206 x	92.69*	6.344*	111.00*	36.07*
London(z)	2.00705	—	3.7275	8.597	1,690.00	4.0215	58.75	3.358	10.33875
Milan	841.70	1,690.40	453.45	196.53	—	420.11	28.74	503.21	161.43
Paris	4.281	8.601	230.72*	—	5.088 x	213.65*	14.6325*	256.20*	83.16*
Zurich	1.673	3.35895	90.10125*	39.0751*	0.1987	83.5039*	5.71575*	—	32.5012*

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5,151 ; Escudo: 47.45 ; Israeli £: 19 775 ; Peseta: 69.125 ; Schilling: 13.595 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3225 ; Yen: 201.75 ; Norw. Krone. 5.1015 ; Fin Mark: 3.968 ; Belgian Financial Franc 29.725 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8045 ; Singapore $: 2.1615 ; Canadian $: 83.675 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	96	97
Australia 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¾-91	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-92	89	90
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	90½	91½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	89	90
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¼-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	94¾	95¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	91¾	92¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	95	96
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
Michelin 9¼-86	97¼	98¼
Midid Intl 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97¼	98¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¾-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89¾	90¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96	97
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90	91
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-82	90½	91½
Singer 8¾-82	93½	94½
Stind 8¾-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¼	94¼
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	105½	107½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Beecham 6¾-92	102½	103½
Boots 6¾-93	90	91
Borden 6⅞-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	86	88
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	146½	148½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	123	125
Cummint 6¼-86	87	89
Dartind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	85	87
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	80	82
GenFoods 4⅜-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4⅜-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4⅜-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	85½	87½
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	88½	89½
INA 6-97	89	91
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	77	79
Jusco 6-92	124½	125½
Komatsu 7¼-90	148	149
Mitsui 7¼-90	113	
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5¼-88	97½	99½
OwensIll 4½-87	99	101
PenneyJC 4½-87	75	77
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4⅜-83	144	146
Revlon 4¼-87	123½	125½
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb 4¼-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	99½	101½
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76	78
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.21	88.89
Previous	95.22	88.90

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.60
Albert Heijn	117.10
Algemebank	363.00
Amrobank	77.00
A'Dam Rub	65.00
Fokker	25.70
Heineken	91.60
H.V.A.	45.20
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	110.50
Nat. Nedder	108.50
Pakhoed	48.50
Philips	23.90
Robeco	165.00
Rolinco	127.50
Rorento	123.20
Royal Dutch	127.80
Unilever	123.60
Van Ommer	167.00
VMF-Stork	41.10

Brussels

Arbed	2,370
GBL (B.lamb)	1,830
Cockerill	499
Electrobel	6,910
GB-Inno-BM	2,625
Hoboken	2,920
Petrofina	3,970
Ph. Gevaert	1,378
Soc. Generale	2,210
Solvay	2,625
Un. Miniere	782

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	67.90
B.A.S.F.	133.60
Bayer	135.80
Commerzbnk	206.50
Cont. Gummi	68.80
Daimler	307.00
Demag	164.70
Deutsche Bnk	278.00
Dresdner Bnk	221.50
Hoechst	133.60
Hoesch	48.20
Karlstadt	325.50
Kaufof	248.00
K.H.D.	206.50
Lufthansa	95.00
Mannesman	161.70
Metallgesell.	270.50
Neckermann	168.50
RWE.new	175.70
Schering	242.00
Siemens	265.00
Thyssen	108.50
Varta	173.00
Veba	141.00
Volkswagen	236.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.79
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.83
Beecham Gp	6.21
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.95
Bowater	1.82
BAT Ind.	3.03
BOC Int'l	0.72
Brit. Pet.	9.72
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.51
Chartered	1.55
Courtaulds	1.05
De Beer D	4.57
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.11
Dunlop	0.65
E Mus Ind	1.26
GEC	3.25
Free St Ged	24.00
GKN	2.28
Glaxo Gp	4.78
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	2.78
Guinness	1.60
Hawker-Sidd	2.00
Hudson Bay	$13½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.70
Imps	0.84½
Marks & Sper.	0.85
Metal Box	3.01
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	4.06
Rand Mines	6.46½
Rank Org.	2.32
Royal Dutch	46¼
R.T.Z.	2.89
Shell	6.35
Thorn (A)	3.45
Tube Invest.	3.46
Union Carb.	3.61
Vickers	1.68
War L3½	0.29¼
West Deep	$11¼
West Driel	$32½
West Hold	$29.00
West Min	1.76
Woolworth	0.61
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	521.00
ERBA	1,455.00
ErcMarelli	225.50
Fiat	2,743.00
Finsider	195.75
Generali	36,170.00
IFI	2,289.00
Italgas	801.00
Italsider	438.50
LaRinas	62.75
Montedis	190.75
Olivetti	951.00
Pirelli	1,826.00
Snia Visco	835.00

Paris

Air Liquide	380.00
Allmentaire	119.00
Aquitaine	451 XD
BSN	485.00
Carrefour	1,710.00
Cim Lafarge	223.00
Cie Bancaire	418.00
CFP	138.00
CGE	370.00
CCF	135.90
Ferodo	368.00
Imetal	55.90
L Oreal	695.00
Mach Bull	55.20
Michelin	963.00
Moet Henn	486.00
Moulinex	128.50
Paribas	208.50
PUK	72.80
Penarroya	41.50
Perrier	265.00
Peugeot	365.00
Rh Poulenc	100.00
Sacilor	16.10
St Gobain	135.60
Suez	274.00
Telemecan	738.00
Thomson	216.00
Usinor	11.55

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,440
Buehrle	2,615
B Boveri	1,830
Cib Geigy	1,320
Cr Suisse	2,360
Fisher	730
HofRochN	7,925
Nestle	3,635
Sandoz	4,235
Ste B. Suisse	406
Sulzer	2,630
U.B. Suisse	3,330

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 21, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,011.00	1,012.00	994.50	995.50
3 months	1,031.00	1,031.50	1,012.50	1,013.00
Cathodes: spot	1,002.50	1,004.50	987.00	988.00
3 months	1,022.00	1,024.00	1,004.00	1,005.00
Tin: spot	7,230.00	7,250.00	7,290.00	7,310.00
3 months	7,160.00	7,165.00	7,205.00	7,210.00
Lead: spot	516.00	517.00	517.00	518.00
3 months	496.00	496.50	496.00	496.50
Zinc: spot	406.00	408.00	481.00	482.00
3 months	420.50	421.00	416.00	417.00
Silver: spot	389.00	389.50	384.40	384.80
3 months	401.00	401.50	396.40	396.70

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 21, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	109.00	106.25	107.75	108.00	106.40	106.45
May	114.00	112.20	112.75	112.85	112.50	112.60
Aug	117.85	116.25	116.60	116.65	116.60	116.70
Oct	120.50	119.00	119.30	119.35	119.25	119.40
Dec	122.90	121.50	121.55	121.60	121.65	121.70
Mar	128.00	126.75	126.80	126.85	126.80	127.20
May	N.T.	N.T.	129.50	129.75	129.85	195.95
4,817 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,746	1,715	1,720	1,725	1,734	1,738
May	1,776	1,752	1,758	1,759	1,718	1,719
Jul	1,793	1,775	1,775	1,775.5	1,801	1,803
Sep	1,820	1,804	1,804	1,804.5	1,832	1,834
Dec	1,869	1,850	1,851	1,854	1,876	1,878
Mar	1,882	1,875	1,875	1,880	1,896	1,905
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,900	1,904	1,915	1,940
4,474 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,430	1,415	1,417	1,419	1,408	1,412
May	1,365	1,350	1,359	1,360	1,341	1,343
Jul	1,335	1,320	1,328	1,329	1,306	1,307
Sep	1,305	1,290	1,296	1,298	1,273	1,275
Nov	1,276	1,265	1,268	1,270	1,245	1,247
Jan	1,240	1,230	1,237	1,239	1,215	1,220
Mar	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,218	1,200	1,205
5,497 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 21, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	952	938	940	942	+ 2
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	957	965	+ 2
Aug	993	990	981	985	+ 3
Oct	1,028	1,015	1,015	1,019	+ 14
Nov	1,100	1,100	1,015	1,020	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	1,060	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,090	1,100	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,110	1,125	+ 7
405 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,452	1,440	1,440	1,441	— 3
May	1,470	1,460	1,468	1,472	— 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,470	-	— 5
Sep	1,553	1,520	1,533	1,540	— 12
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,525	1,540	— 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	-	— 10
65 lots					

European Gold Markets

February 21, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	249.25	250.75	+3.75
Zurich	249.625	250.875	+3.875
Paris (12.5 kilo)	246.79	246.21	+0.71

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	May	Aug.	Options for Nov. 1979 start on April 9th 1979
250	13.00-14.00	23.00-24.00	
255	10.00-11.00	21.00-22.00	
260	8.00-9.00	19.00-20.00	
265	——	16.75-17.75	
270	——	14.50-15.50	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

ADVERTISEMENT

CITY INVESTING COMPANY
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 26th February, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 21 of the CDR's City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 4,24 net (div. per record-date 1.5.79: gross $-.25 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.375 = Dfls. -.74 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.375 = Dfls. -.74) with Dfls. 3.50 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 16th February, 1979.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.39	2.03
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	109-110	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	87½-89¼	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2263	5.9070
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.834	5.005
Gold N.Y., oz	251.00	181.50
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 21, 1979	1,051.90 f	898.20 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 21, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.90	6.00	5.90	6.01	+.08
Apr	6.17	6.30	6.16	6.30	+.05
May	7.20	7.26	7.07	7.25	+.01
Nov	5.73	5.74	5.73	5.74	+.01

Est. sales: 2,002; sales Tues. 2,488.
Total open interest Tues. 14,274 up 624 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	125.25	126.50	125.25	125.96	+1.02
May	125.90	126.49	125.20	126.02	+1.20
Jul	125.75	126.75	125.25	126.54	+1.54
Sep	127.00	127.26	126.00	127.08	+1.12
Dec	126.25	127.26	125.58	127.17	+1.22
Mar	126.00	127.00	125.50	126.60	+0.90
May	126.00	127.50	125.75	127.36	+1.19

Est. sales: 1,680; sales Tues. 988.
Total open interest Tues. 7,804 up 75 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.73	8.74	8.58	8.64	+0.02
May	9.08	9.08	8.90	8.93	—0.05
Jul	9.33	9.34	9.18	9.19	—0.06
Sep	9.51	9.51	9.37	9.37	—0.04
Oct	9.64	9.65	9.45	9.46	—0.09
Jan	10.04	10.10	10.04	9.78	—0.12
Mar	10.30	10.30	10.08	10.10	—0.07
May	10.50	10.50	10.32	10.31	—0.09

Est. sales: 7,390; sales Tues. 5,200.
Total open interest Tues. 37,121 up 66 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	151.75	152.50	150.00	150.85	—1.15
May	154.50	155.25	153.05	154.00	—1.50
Jul	156.25	156.50	155.05	156.00	—1.35
ep	157.80	157.80	156.75	157.85	—1.25
Dec	159.10	159.15	159.10	159.70	—1.35
Mar	160.55	160.55	160.25	161.20	.

Est. sales: 625; sales Tues. 818.
Total open interest Tues. 6,509 off 76 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	108.00	109.80	108.00	108.55	+0.95
May	109.00	110.00	109.00	109.55	+0.30
Jul	110.10	111.40	110.10	110.40	+0.35
Sep	111.00	112.20	111.00	111.20	+0.35
Nov	107.50	107.50	107.00	107.00	+0.50
Jan	104.45	104.50	103.90	104.15	+0.40
Mar	104.85	104.85	104.10	104.60	+0.25

Est. sales: 900; sales Tues. 1,521.
Total open interest Tues. 8,480 off 206 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	64.86	65.25	64.50	64.50	—0.17
May	67.70	67.90	67.05	67.10	—0.26
Jul	69.59	69.70	69.00	69.08	—0.12
Oct	67.15	67.28	67.00	67.24	+0.26
Dec	65.50	66.00	65.50	65.85	+0.33
Mar	67.40	67.40	66.90	67.00	+0.20

Est. sales: 7,850; sales Tues. 8,295.
Total open interest Tues. 36,334 up 200 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	90.50	91.40	89.20	89.70	.
Apr	91.00	91.00	90.70	90.40	.
May	91.50	92.50	90.50	91.05	+0.15
Jul	92.10	92.70	90.90	91.45	+0.35
Sep	92.10	92.50	91.00	91.35	+0.35
Dec	91.50	91.80	90.20	90.85	+0.45
Jan	91.10	91.25	91.10	90.80	+0.50
Mar	91.30	91.80	90.50	90.65	+0.55
May	91.00	91.00	89.80	90.50	+0.60
Jul	90.70	91.00	90.50	90.35	+0.65
Sep	90.60	90.90	90.60	90.20	+0.70
Dec	90.30	90.90	90.00	90.00	+0.80

Est. sales: 13,000; sales Tues. 11,931.
Total open interest Tues. 56,567 off 562 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	794.50	794.50	793.00	785.30	+ 6.70
Mar	796.00	804.00	775.00	786.00	+ 2.00
Apr	800.00	808.10	786.00	790.80	+ 2.70
May	804.50	812.00	781.00	795.50	+ 3.30
Jul	817.00	820.50	790.00	804.30	+ 3.80
Sep	828.00	828.90	798.00	813.10	+ 4.20
Dec	840.10	840.50	816.50	825.60	+ 4.50
Jan	844.30	844.30	825.00	829.80	+ 4.50
Mar	853.00	853.00	830.00	838.10	+ 4.50
May	855.00	855.00	840.00	846.50	+ 4.60
Jul	870.20	870.20	851.00	854.90	+ 4.70
Sep	878.40	878.40	860.50	863.30	+ 4.70
Dec	890.00	890.00	872.00	876.10	+ 4.80

Est. sales: 26,000; sales Tues. 12,766.
Total open interest Tues. 226,334 off 1,566 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	423.00	430.50	417.50	422.10	— 0.40
Jul	426.50	434.00	422.00	424.80	— 0.20
Oct	430.00	437.00	426.00	427.70	.
Jan	433.00	437.50	429.00	430.70	+ 0.20
Apr	435.00	442.20	436.00	433.20	+ 1.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	438.00	443.00	436.00	436.10	+ 2.10
Oct	443.00	446.00	440.00	439.00	+ 3.00

Est. sales: 2,570; sales Tues. 2,731.
Total open interest Tues. 9,944 up 303 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	250.80	251.80	250.00	250.10	+ 0.20
Mar	251.70	252.00	250.00	250.60	— 0.10
Apr	252.50	254.80	251.20	252.60	— 0.10
Jun	257.50	259.50	256.00	257.20	— 0.10
Aug	262.50	264.00	260.70	261.80	— 0.10
Oct	267.10	268.50	265.50	266.40	— 0.10
Dec	271.70	273.50	270.10	271.10	— 0.10
Feb	276.00	278.50	275.00	275.80	— 0.10
Apr	281.80	282.30	280.40	280.60	— 0.10
Jun	286.50	287.00	285.30	285.40	— 0.10
Aug	291.40	292.50	290.00	290.20	.
Oct	296.30	297.20	296.30	295.10	— 0.10

Est. sales: 24,000; sales Tues. 24,107.
Total open interest Tues. 174,122 off 322 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 21, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.58½	3.69	3.57¼	3.68¾	+.10¼
May	3.41¾	3.51	3.39½	3.50¾	+.09½
Jul	3.23½	3.29	3.21	3.28½	+.06¼
Sep	3.25½	3.31	3.24	3.31	+.05¾
Dec	3.36½	3.43	3.36	3.42½	+.06
Mar	3.45	3.52	3.44½	3.52	+.06½

Sales Tues. 6,893.
Total open interest Tues. 39,190, off 28 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.37½	2.38¾	2.37¼	2.38½	+.00¾
May	2.48¼	2.49¼	2.47¾	2.49	+.00¾
Jul	2.54½	2.55¾	2.54	2.55¼	+.01¼
Sep	2.57¾	2.59	2.57¼	2.58½	+.01
Dec	2.62½	2.63½	2.61¾	2.63½	+.01
Mar	2.69¾	2.70¾	2.69¼	2.70½	+.01

Sales Tues. 24,149.
Total open interest Tues. 145,429, up 1,- 183 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.72	7.76	7.61	7.62	—.11
May	7.88	7.92	7.76	7.79¾	—.08¾
Jul	7.95	8.01	7.85	7.88½	—.08½
Aug	7.83	7.89	7.76	7.79	—.06¼
Sep	7.38	7.39	7.28	7.31	—.11
Nov	7.10	7.12¼	7.02	7.03½	—.09¼
Jan	7.16	7.21½	7.11	7.12	—.09½
Mar	7.26	7.28½	7.21	7.21	—.07½

Sales Tues. 57,850.
Total open interest Tues. 145,249, up 2,- 035 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	203.00	203.50	199.50	201.20	—1.20
May	205.00	207.50	203.50	204.90	— .90
Jul	208.50	210.00	206.50	208.00	— .60
Aug	207.00	208.00	205.00	206.50	— .50
Sep	200.50	202.50	199.50	201.50	+ .80
Oct	196.00	197.00	195.00	196.50	+1.00
Dec	196.00	196.50	194.50	196.20	+ .60
Jan	192.00	197.00	195.00	195.70	+ .60
Mar	197.20	197.70	197.20	197.70	+1.80

Sales Tues. 13,790.
Total open interest Tues. 53,767, up 938 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	28.50	28.50	27.80	28.07	— .50
May	28.70	28.75	28.15	28.33	— .45
Jul	28.65	28.70	28.15	28.38	— .39
Aug	28.35	28.35	27.70	27.88	— .62
Sep	27.20	27.20	26.50	26.65	— .60
Oct	25.70	25.70	25.10	25.27	— .60
Dec	25.20	25.30	24.75	24.85	— .43
Jan	25.10	25.10	24.70	24.75	— .35
Mar	25.00	25.00	24.65	24.65	— .40
May	24.81	24.81	24.60	24.60	— .35

Sales Tues. 17,689.
Total open interest Tues. 59,318, up 792 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.39½	1.39¾	1.38¼	1.38¾	—.00¾
May	1.48¼	1.48¼	1.47	1.47¾	+.00¼
Jul	1.54	1.54½	1.53¼	1.54	+.00½
Sep	1.58¾	1.58¾	1.58¼	1.59	+.00¾
Dec	1.64	1.65¼	1.64	1.64¾	+.00½

Sales Tues. 934.
Total open interest Tues. 6,156, off 30 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	68.40	68.75	68.07	68.67	+ .72
Jun	69.00	69.75	69.00	69.62	+ .72
Aug	67.55	68.30	67.55	68.22	+ .62
Oct	66.00	66.67	66.00	66.42	+ .52
Dec	67.05	67.65	67.05	67.62	+ .67
Jan	68.00	68.00	67.80	68.00	+ .50
Feb	68.80	69.50	68.80	69.40	+ .85
Apr	69.50	69.60	69.25	69.25	+ .50
Jun	70.00	70.60	70.00	70.55	+ .55
Aug	70.00	70.50	70.00	70.40	.

Est. sales: 19,845; sales Tues. 27,090.
Total open interest Tues. 92,134, off 1,- 063 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	82.40	83.30	82.30	83.20	+1.20
Apr	83.15	84.05	83.10	83.87	+ .82
May	83.15	83.82	83.10	83.70	+ .75
Aug	83.60	84.35	83.55	84.30	+ .90
Sep	83.20	84.05	83.20	84.00	+ .85
Oct	82.80	84.00	82.80	83.77	+1.00
Nov	83.97	84.90	83.85	84.75	+1.00
Jan	84.55	85.25	84.50	85.20	+ .85

Est. sales: 2,384; sales Tues. 2,182.
Total open interest Tues. 23,410, off 195 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	53.60	54.25	53.55	53.87	+ .60
Jun	55.25	56.20	55.25	55.80	+ .63
Jul	55.45	56.20	55.40	55.75	+ .53
Aug	52.80	53.55	52.80	53.30	+ .65
Oct	50.30	50.95	50.30	50.82	+ .72
Dec	50.80	51.52	50.60	51.30	+ .68

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	49.65	50.40	49.55	50.40	+1.00
Apr	47.25	47.85	47.25	47.85	+ .75

Est. sales: 5,669; sales Tues. 6,388.
Total open interest Tues. 26,131, off 624 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	69.65	71.05	69.60	70.87	+1.77
Mar	68.60	70.10	68.50	69.67	+1.25
May	69.60	70.95	69.60	70.55	+ .95
Jul	69.85	70.75	69.70	70.55	+ .93
Aug	67.80	69.00	67.80	68.60	+ .90

Est. sales: 4,814; sales Tues. 5,857.
Total open interest Tues. 11,311, up 565 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	49.27	49.50	49.25	49.50	+ .40
Mar	48.45	48.77	48.45	48.77	+ .32
Apr	48.50	49.00	48.50	48.95	+ .45
May	50.70	50.90	50.70	50.80	+ .30
Jun	53.20	53.67	53.20	53.67	+ .47
Jul	52.50	52.90	52.40	52.90	+ .60
Aug	50.00	50.40	50.00	50.40	+ .55
Sep	.	.	.	48.50	+ .95

Sales Tues. 122.
Total open interest Tues. 1,457, up 25 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	54.95	54.95	54.45	54.65	— .10
Apr	51.10	51.30	50.60	50.75	— .05
May	50.15	50.30	49.25	49.65	— .60
Jun	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75	+ .20
Sep	58.35	58.35	57.95	58.20	— .15
Dec	59.50	59.50	59.00	59.25	— .50

Est. sales: 90; sales Tues. 46.
Total open interest Tues. 942, up 13 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	246.30	248.70	241.50	241.90	—4.70
May	231.50	233.90	228.00	228.70	—2.90
Jul	223.50	225.00	220.00	220.50	—2.50
Sep	216.00	217.40	213.30	214.20	—1.40
Nov	202.60	204.00	200.50	200.80	—1.80

Est. sales: 3,101; sales Tues. 3,206.
Total open interest Tues. 8,946, off 47 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	215.50	215.50	212.00	212.10	—2.20
May	218.00	218.50	214.70	214.90	—2.30
Jul	217.50	217.50	215.10	215.10	—1.60
Sep	213.50	213.50	211.20	211.40	—2.10
Nov	210.50	210.50	209.20	209.20	— .80
Jan	.	.	.	210.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	210.00	.

Sales: Tues. 986.
Total open interest Tues. 5,355, up 39 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.63	90.66	90.61	90.63	—.01
Jun	90.48	90.51	90.46	90.49	.
Sep	90.40	90.44	90.38	90.40	.
Dec	90.44	90.46	90.38	90.40	—.04
Mar	90.51	90.51	90.45	90.47	—.03
Jun	90.54	90.56	90.51	90.52	—.03

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	90.58	90.58	90.54	90.56	—.01
Dec	90.60	90.63	90.59	90.59	—.02

Est. sales: 3,909; sales Tues. 3,859.
Total open interest Tues. 53,732, up 722 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	87-25	87-28	87-20	87-20	—08
Jun	87-27	87-30	87-20	87-21	—08
Sep	87-28	88-00	87-25	88-25	—07
Dec	87-29	88-00	87-26	87-26	—06
Mar	87-27	87-31	87-25	87-25	—06
Jun	87-27	87-29	87-22	87-23	—05
Sep	87-21	87-25	87-19	87-19	—07
Dec	87-21	87-21	87-16	87-17	—05
Mar	87-15	87-16	87-14	87-15	—06
Jun	87-13	87-15	87-11	87-11	—05
Sep	87-11	87-11	87-08	87-08	—04

Sales: Tues. 3,305 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 63,554, off 275 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	89-27	89-31	89-16	89-18	—12
Jun	90-02	90-06	89-22	89-24	—11
Sep	90-08	90-12	89-29	89-30	—10
Dec	90-11	90-16	90-03	90-03	—10
Mar	90-16	90-17	90-04	90-04	—11
Jun	90-17	90-17	90-04	90-04	—12
Sep	90-12	90-17	90-04	90-04	—11
Dec	90-10	90-10	90-04	90-04	—10
Mar	90-08	90-08	90-03	90-03	—12
Jun	90-05	90-05	90-02	90-02	—13
Sep	90-15	90-15	90-02	90-02	—13

Sales Tues. 3,076 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 44,324, off 421 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	10.43	10.44	10.34	10.40	— .03
Jun	10.86	10.89	10.75	10.83	+ .01
Sep	10.95	10.97	10.87	10.92	.
Dec	10.88	10.97	10.88	10.92	+ .01
Mar	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.91	.
Jun	10.95	10.95	10.93	10.93	+ .03

Sales Tues. 109 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 1,500, off 17 from Fri.

IMM Futures
February 21, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6018	0.6025	0.6012	0.6017	—0.0009
June	0.6185	0.6188	0.6172	0.6176	—0.0014
Sept	0.6333	0.6340 b	0.6325	0.6340 b	+0.0003
Dec	0.6493	0.6493	0.6475	0.6475	—0.0015
Mar	0.6600	0.6600	0.6570 a	0.6570 a	Unch.
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2370	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4981	4984	4975	4977	—0023
June	5075	5075	5061	5062	—0025
Sept	5160	5160	5145	5145	—0015
Dec	5251	5251	5251	5251	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0020	2.0045	2.0020	2.0025	+0.0030
June	1.9830	1.9950	1.9925	1.9940	+0.0030
Sept	1.9840	1.9860	1.9840	1.9850 b	+0.0040
Dec	1.9765	1.9800	1.9750	1.9765	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8362	0.8368	0.8360	0.8364	+0.0003
June	0.8363	0.8369	0.8363	0.8364	+0.0002
Sept	0.8382	0.8372	0.8382	0.8382	—0.0004
Dec	0.8388	0.8389	0.8377 a	0.8377 a	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5410	0.5411	0.5405	0.5406	—0.0012
June	0.5502	0.5505	0.5499	0.5502	—0.0005
Sept	0.5586	0.5586	0.5586	0.5586	—0.0012
Dec	0.5662	0.5662	0.5648	0.5660	—0.0010
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5887	Unch.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
February 21, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
McDermott	284,900	20⅛	— ⅛
DiamShm	246,800	21⅛	+ ⅛
Southern Co	237,800	13¾	— ⅛
UAL Inc	236,300	25⅞	+ ⅞
Occident Pet	232,500	19¾	
AshlandOil	218,900	37⅜	— ⅛
Weyerhsr	211,500	29⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing	210,100	66⅜	—1½
Exxon	208,500	51¼	+ ⅛
Enserch	208,300	18⅜	— ⅜
McDer 2.20pf	205,800	27⅜	+ ⅛
East Kodak	202,800	62¼	— ⅜
UVInd	197,800	33½	+ ⅜
Pittston Co	197,400	19⅝	— ¼
AmTT	195,300	63⅝	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	26.14	24.82
Advanced	620	877
Volume Up (in millions)	9.69	13.62
Declined	738	541
Volume Down (in millions)	12.20	4.76
Unchanged	485	432
Total issues	1,843	1,850
New highs	32	32
New lows	9	12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	836.19	841.56	830.91	834.55	Unch.
20 Trn	212.99	214.70	211.53	212.50	—0.69
15 Utl	104.77	105.07	104.03	104.53	—0.04
65 Stk	283.55	285.30	281.68	282.95	—0.25

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.07	98.69	99.07	—0.35
Industrials	111.66	110.10	110.51	—0.39
Utilities	51.21	50.65	50.93	—0.10
Finance	11.42	11.27	11.30	—0.06
Transp.	13.35	13.14	13.21	—0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.88	55.57	55.58	—0.16
Industrials	61.35	60.98	60.98	—0.20
Transp.	42.95	42.70	42.70	—0.11
Utilities	39.60	39.46	39.46	—0.05
Finance	56.49	56.23	56.23	—0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 20	122,821	294,658	2,038
February 16	104,527	237,110	609
February 15	101,655	242,090	1,411
February 14	116,782	246,252	1,191
February 13	124,744	277,362	765

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	152,900	37⅞	+ ¼
HouOilM	58,000	16⅜	— ⅜
Syntex Corp	57,000	35⅝	— ⅜
Calcomp	54,800	7¾	+ ⅞
SundanceO	49,400	20	— ¾
Wainoc Oil	47,500	17⅝	+ ⅜
DCL Inc	41,800	4	
Dome Petrl	39,900	95⅝	—1⅞
Mission IT	37,700	5⅛	+ ¼
KenaiCo	30,500	11⅛	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.72	2.67
Advanced	302	304
Volume Up (in millions)	1.20	1.12
Declined	273	262
Volume Down (in millions)	0.90	0.99
Unchanged	255	241
Total Issues	830	807
New highs	12	14
New lows	7	5

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
164.05	163.25	163.34	—0.81

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—32

Am Stores	Laclede Gas	Rosario Res
Beker Ind	LeviStrauss wd	StdOilOh
CI RltyInv	M-A-COM	Superior Oil
ContCopp	Marathn Oil	ToroCo
Dan River	NVF Co	Transco Cos
Engeln Min	Nat Airlines	UVInd
Gen Host	ParkerDrl	UVIn 5.50pf
GibrltFin	Pennzoil Co	UVIn 1.26pf
HandyHar	PogoProd	WstctTr
KaisrAlum	ReevesBro	WnPac Ind
KerrMcG	RolmCp	

NEW LOWS—9

CyclopsCp	NDist 4.50pf	Porter pf
GenDynam n	NSPw 7.84pf	RancoInc
McDermott	NortonCo	RoperCp

Tokyo Exchange
February 21, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu E. Wks	565
Canon	515	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	127
Dai Nip. Print	535	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	290
Fuji Photo	665	Mitsukoshi	537
Hitachi	263	Nippon Elec.	388
Honda Motor	482	Sharp	465
C. Itoh	255	Sony Corp	1,640
Japan Air L.	2,950	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,170	Taisho Marine	237
Kao Soap	429	Takeda	513
Kirin Brewery	456	Teijin	142
Komatsu	353	Tokyo Marine	495
Kubota	291	Toray	193
Matsu El. Ind.	683	Toyota	858

Italy Price Index Up Sharply in January

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Italy's consumer price index rose 1.9 percent in January to 12.9 percent above the 1978 month. The month's gain compared to .7 percent registerd in both December and November, confirming fears that inflation is heating up with economic recovery, the government statistics institute reported today.

The 12.9 percent was the largest year-to-year hike since February 1977, and brought the overall index to 142.2 (base 1976). The government said that up to 1 percent of the January increase is due to the removal of a long-standing rent freeze.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

$12,000,000
Term Loan

AN-SON Drilling Company
of Colombia S.A.

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Seattle-First National Bank (Switzerland) Zurich

Agent
Seattle-First National Bank

Weekly net asset value
on February 19, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $65.55
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $47.76
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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هكذا من الأعلى

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 21

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20¾	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	35	39	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	3⅞	CCI			5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅞	CHB Fd	.571	5.4		148	11¼	10½	10½	+ ¼
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	7	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.9	6	8	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
21⅛	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.5	4	13	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
7½	3⅝	CagleA			5	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	2⅞	Calcomp			13	548	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
6⅞	3	CalLife	.10e	2.3	13	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
16¼	10	CalLt pf	.92	8.0		7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
9¾	8¾	CalLf pf	1.10	13.		24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
41¾	24	CalPtC	1.60a	5.0	5	34	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
22⅜	9⅝	Comco	.20	1.1	9	22	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
6¼	3	CaChbA				121	5¼	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	CdnHomO			21	61	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	4½	CdMarc	.30	3.8	9	24	8	8	8	
19⅞	10⅜	CdnMerr			13	17	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	CdnOcci	.50a	3.0	12	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
70¼	46	CdnSupO			10	34	70⅜	69⅜	69⅜	— ¼
6¾	3⅜	CapitlFd	.20	4.7	5	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Coressa			11	72	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ¼
32⅛	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.7	8	196	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
15⅞	11⅛	CaroEn	1.20	7.7	6	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
12	4¼	CarrolDv			11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.7	7	32	15⅛	14⅞	15	
15½	6⅛	Cavitrn			34	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	
3¼	1⅜	CelluCt			5	1	2	2	2	
49	40	CenPLpf	4	10.		z50	40	40	40	—1
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅞	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.5	5	5	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	CertifCo			7	17	4	3⅞	4	
2½	11-16	Cortron				25	1	15-16	15-16	—3-16
6⅞	3⅜	Cetec	.08	1.7	10	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	6¾	ChadMI	.60	8.3	7	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	ChampHo				127	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
16	13⅞	CharlM			6	13	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ½
7¾	6⅜	ChrlM pf	.75	12.		9	6½	6½	6½	
30¾	20⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	5.3	14	15	30	30	30	
27¾	15⅜	ChiefDev	1e	3.7	23	39	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6⅞	ChildWld			9	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
12⅞	6¾	ChitnCp	.28	3.7	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18¾	12	CircleK	1	6.6	8	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
26⅞	24⅞	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.3	5	17	24⅞	d24½	24½	— ½
12½	10¾	CityGas	.92	8.2	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.9	11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	3⅜	ClarkC	.15e	3.8	6	2	4	4	4	
11⅛	5⅛	Clarostat			7	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
20	8¾	Clapay	.32	3.4	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
5½	2	CohenHat			10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
22⅝	14½	Colemn	.80	5.2	6	39	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
21¾	9⅛	ColCmI			24	246	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	6¾	Colwell	.60	5.9	7	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
23¾	15⅜	ComAI	.40	2.1	7	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	13½	ComAI pf	1.60	11.		1	14	14	14	
15½	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	4.0	5	11	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	13⅞	Comdint			6	38	18⅛	17⅞	17¼	— ¾
5⅛	1	ComdrCp			34	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10½	8¾	Compo	.20	2.1	13	102	u10⅜	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	CompuD			8	12	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	11-16	Compinv			27	4	3½	3½	3½	— ½
17	10⅞	Conchm	.80	5.0	6	41	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	ConcrdF			6	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18½	8¾	Condec	.30t	3.3	38	28	9⅝	9	9	
10⅞	5	ConnrHm			4	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	15¼	Conrock	.90a	3.8	7	3	u23½	23⅝	23½	+ ⅜
12¾	5¼	ConsOG			26	65	9	8⅞	9	
7¾	4	ContMtl			6	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
⅞	¼	ContTel wt				30	¼	¼	¼	
14¼	5¼	Cookin	.20a	3.3	3	11	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33	12¼	CookP	.60	1.9	13	89	u33¼	30⅞	31½	— ¾
6½	2⅜	CoopJr	.10e	2.7		86	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
23¼	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	14	15	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
15⅜	12⅛	Corenco	.80b	5.7	6	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	13⅝	Cornllus	.80	3.7	11	19	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Coscolnc			12	35	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
2½	2	Courtld	.13e	6.1	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
¾	⅛	Cousins wt				6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	CrestFo			6	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.0	14	8	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
28¼	14⅞	Crompt	1.40	5.6	4	16	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ½
32½	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.1	9	21	24½	24¼	24½	
30⅜	20⅞	CwnCP	.40a	2.1	6	16	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
5⅞	3½	CrownC	.20	5.2	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7	CrownIn	.28	3.5	4	1	8	8	8	
17½	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.5	14	79	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
29½	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.5		109	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ¾
29¾	16¾	CubicCp	.60	3.3	7	42	18⅜	17¾	18	
22½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.9	5	6	18½	18½	18½	
4¾	2⅝	DCL			5	418	4	3⅞	4	
3⅞	2⅝	DWG	.49t	16.	9	55	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
14¼	6¾	Domson			26	31	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	300	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.1	19	103	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
7¼	1¾	DeRose			14	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.2	6	3	15	15	15	— ¼
9⅞	6⅞	DellwdF	.60	8.0	4	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
23	14½	DenTal	.20	1.1	15	71	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	DesgnJw				18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	DevCpA			4	22	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
33	20⅝	DevonGp			3	z300	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
5⅛	2⅝	Digicon			28	36	4½	4½	4½	
18⅞	14⅞	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	2	17½	17½	17½	
2¾	13-16	Diodes				77	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
36	10⅝	Documat			12	32	23⅝	23	23	
96½	49½	DomePt			9	399	97¼	95⅜	95⅜	—1¼
22½	12⅝	Domtor	1.80a	8.5	5	26	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
19⅜	9	Downy	.40	2.7	4	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
19⅜	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.5		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
12¼	7½	DrivHarr				1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	5	76	u18⅜	18	18¼	+ ½
36½	22⅜	Duplx pf	1.45	4.5		20	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
13½	8¼	DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	15	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Dynictn	.07e	1.2	11	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21½	12¼	Dyneer	.72	3.7	7	4	19½	19½	19½	
18	11⅛	EarthRes	1	5.9	8	35	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	EazorE	.24	6.4	5	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅞	1⅝	Edmos				1	2½	2½	2½	
21½	10⅝	EDO	.50	2.6	9	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
13⅝	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.9	9	10	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	ElAudD			3	14	4	3¾	4	
24¼	14⅞	Electrog	1	6.0	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.1	10	7	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
34	23⅝	ElecAm	1.20	4.0	6	4	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	EmrRd			4	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.6	11	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
17⅛	11⅛	EsqRd	.52e	3.2	6	18	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
5	1⅛	EtzLav	.10e	2.6	9	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.2	9	11	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4½	Exectve			14	38	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17½	7	Exectn	.40t	2.3	16	33	17½	17½	17½	
10	6⅝	FPA			3	10	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		13	4	4	4	
15¼	7⅞	Fabind	.50	3.8	4	6	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob				22	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	5.2	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16½	7½	FamDir	.36	2.9	8	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	FamRc			7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14	7⅞	FavDrg	.20b	2.1	8	17	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
21	11⅞	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
19¼	14⅞	FedRt	1.36	8.8	13	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			36	201	6¾	6½	6¾	
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	31	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ½
5⅛	2	Fidelco				23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	FinGnA	.40b	3.7		2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6¾	FlConn	.88	10.	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	13½	FlSLSh	1b	4.2	4	14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Fstmrk			5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP	1t	7.8	11	11	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
4½	1¾	Fishman				3	2	2	2	
11⅛	3⅝	FlanEnt			7	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41¼	18⅞	FlightSt	.28	.8	17	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
12	5⅛	FloRck	.21e	2.4	5	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen			12	66	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.8	7	8	11⅛	11	11	
36¾	18½	FlukeJ	.961	2.8	13	13	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ½
8½	6	FooteM			18	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.5	122	z40	58½	57½	58½	+1
25¼	8⅞	ForestC	.10	.9		12	11	11	11	— ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab				13	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	FranklnRt			18	41	u 6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11¾	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.2	7	39	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	7¾	FriendFr				1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.6	3	7	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.8	5	x125	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
9⅞	2¾	FrontA wt				49	4¾	4½	4½	
6½	1⅝	GIT			10	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	3¾	GRI	.30	4.9	9	17	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.061	1.0	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	11.	4	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	8⅞	GatLiet	.40b	1.9	7	2	21	20⅞	21	
4	2⅛	Gaylrd	.05e	1.7	5		2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	9-16	Gaynor				12	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.2	6	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				123	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5⅞	1½	Genisco			11	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	6	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	17¾	GiantF	1.30	5.4	5	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅞	GntYell	.50a	4.7	9	160	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Glasrock			14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅞	18⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.2	7	20	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.7	7	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	12⅞	Glnmr	.72	3.2	8	6	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	7.0	8	6	10	10	10	— ¼
11¾	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.8	5	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Glover				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt				2	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅞	GoldnCyc				65	8⅞	8	8½	— ⅜
44⅝	5¾	GldNugt	.08t	.5	21	120	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅞
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.9	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				49	13-16	11-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS			3	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅛	Gdrich wt				20	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
26	18⅝	GormR	1.20a	6.0	7	6	20¼	20	20	— ¼
10¼	7¼	GouldT	.88	8.8	10	5	10⅛	10	10	
13¼	6¼	GrahM	.30	4.1		5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	GranarA			10	44	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
8	4⅛	GtBasinP			27	134	6¾	5⅞	6	— ⅛
26¼	18⅜	GtLkCh	.24	1.0	13	11	24	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Greenmn			5	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.6	11	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	14⅞	GrossT	1.12	5.3	8	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
15¼	11½	GuardC	.60b	4.8	9	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	10½	Guilford	.60	3.4	3	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
34⅞	23⅜	GHCon	1.40	4.0	9	65	u35½	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	5	Gulfstrm			8	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				11	1½	1½	1½	
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.5	4	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Hampin			4	5	6	6	6	
16¼	10⅝	Hannfrd	.80	6.0	5	7	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
31⅛	21½	Harland	1	3.7	10	11	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¼	Harvey			4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.20	3.7	8	42	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	8⅛	Hasting	.60	6.0	6	4	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
7½	4	HawaiA				550	6	5½	5½	
10⅞	6	HelthM	.22	2.8	5	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
10⅝	7⅜	HeinWer	.39e	5.0	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	Heinick	.10	2.4	8	28	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	Hess's	.60b	4.9	6	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
14⅞	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.7	8	29	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.4	9	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Hofmon	.20	4.7	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9¼	5½	HollyCp			9	94	7¾	7	7¼	+ ½
40¼	33⅞	HomeOA	1.30	3.3	8	12	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
27⅜	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.8	5	9	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16	6⅜	HornHar				9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.0	27	8	10⅛	10	10	
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	10.	12	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
6⅞	3	HouseVi			11	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.8	8	580	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	8.8		33	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
12¼	6½	HowelC	.40	3.6	10	63	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.0	11	1	2½	2½	2½	
31⅞	22⅝	HubelB	1.44	5.5	8	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
27	16	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.6		3	24	23⅞	23⅞	
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
54½	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.9	9	28	52½	50½	50⅞	—1½
15¼	8⅜	Huffy	.68	5.8	6	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	HuntH	.16e	3.4	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	24½	HuskyO	1	2.6	8	18	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝
7⅞	3	Hycel			56	27	5⅛	5	5	
5⅞	3½	ICH	.15e	4.3	3	13	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
5⅝	3⅛	IFS Ind	.14	3.0	5	118	4⅛	4	4	
16⅝	8½	IMC	.20	1.8	3	4	11	11	11	
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh	.32e	4.3	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6¾	3⅝	Imberind			4	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	11⅛	Inmoil	1	4.4	9	114	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
3	15-16	InflightSv				15	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	7¾	Instron	.30	1.7	9	22	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
2	⅞	InstrSys			28	288	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	8¾	InsSy pf	.28t	2.5		32	11¾	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	IntegRes			10	5	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.7	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.1	6	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			18	129	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24¼	15	IntGenl	1.40	6.0	5	32	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ½
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.9	4	13	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅞	⅞	Interphot				4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅞	Intplast	.20	2.0	9	16	10	10	10	
4½	1¼	InvestFla				16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	22⅛	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	12	31	38	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	7	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.5	13	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
28⅜	15½	Ionics			12	15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
34⅞	12⅝	IroqBrd	.30	1.0	10	25	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
5½	3⅜	IrvinInd	.10	2.9		9	3½	3⅜	3½	
7⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.8	6	2	5⅝	5	5	
17⅝	8⅝	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	Jetronic			9	131	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.0	10	25	6	5⅞	6	
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			40	53	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Jupiter			4	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	KTelln	.30e	7.1	9	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1¾	Kaisin	3c			6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	3½	KapokT					5	5	5	
15⅞	7⅞	KayCp	.50	3.3	7	2	15	14⅞	15	
17⅞	7⅞	KenaiCp			6	305	12¼	11½	11⅝	
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin	.48a	5.1	5	18	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.1		4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Key Co	.20e	4.4	4	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅝	2⅝	KinArk			8	25	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	KingOpt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21¼	17⅝	KingRd	.32	1.7	7	13	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	16	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Kleinerts			7	7	4⅝	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	LSB	.10r	2.2	12	7	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.8	18	43	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.5	26	69	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	LaPnt				2	2½	2½	2½	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	107	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				10	2½	2½	2½	
3½	2	LakeSh			11	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+3-16
10	2½	Landmk			4	6	5	4⅞	5	
8⅞	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.4	4	10	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	16⅝	LeaRonal	.60	3.4	9	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
8½	3¼	LeePh			19	101	6½	6	6⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	6⅞	LehighP			11	5	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	33	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅛	LiqtyFb	.39t	5.5	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Lightolr	.24	2.6	6	16	u 9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	LilliAnn	.24	3.8	12	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6¼	3⅜	LincAm			6	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	LloydsE				34	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	Lodge	.08e	3.0	12	14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	15½	Lohmn	1.20	4.9	9	46	25⅛	24¼	24½	+ ½
26¾	6⅝	LoewT wt				211	16⅞	16½	16¾	
19½	9¾	Logicon			10	11	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
20¼	15⅛	LaGenS	.96	5.0	6	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
14¾	9¼	Lydall	.60a	5.9	6	16	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	LynchCp			2	3	3⅜	3½	3½	
3⅛	½	Macrod			33	52	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	ManrC	.40	5.7	6	5	7	7	7	
13-16	½	Marindq				84	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.0	5	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
5½	4	MrshF			2	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅛	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	14	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
17	8½	Masind	.60a	4.8	5	20	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.1	12	2	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
21⅞	2⅛	Matrix				9	11⅝	11½	11½	
5⅝	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.7		11	3	2⅞	3	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				1	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
6⅝	3⅝	McCulO			28	233	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKean			6	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅝	14⅝	Means	1.20	7.2	7	11	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
6½	2⅛	MedalnGe			7	27	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	MedcoJw			4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	Medfield			10	2	21	21	21	
23⅝	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.8	9	6	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Megalnt	.24	2.8	5	24	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅜	MEMCo	.90	6.1	6	12	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	MercSL	.50	4.8	4	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	MetPro	.15	1.9	9	2	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	3.9	8	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
37⅜	20¾	Metpth	.32	.9	20	21	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
3⅝	1⅞	MichGen			8	24	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.7		5	7⅛	7	7	
13⅝	5	MidlaCo	.20	2.5	4	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
24⅜	10	MidlGls	.40	2.9	8	21	14⅜	13½	14	
10⅝	6¼	Miller H			11	19	9⅝	9½	9½	
83⅞	74½	MinP pf	7.36	9.9		z10	74	d74	74	—1
5¼	1⅜	MissnlT			26	377	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
25⅛	13⅞	MitchIE	.12	.6	9	271	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	MiteCp	.40	2.9	5	4	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.5	9	41	16¼	15	16¼	+1½
8½	5⅜	MtgGtn	.63e	7.8	19	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.4	4	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅞	MoffSM	.16b	1.7	6	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22	12¾	MtVMll	1a	5.0	4	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
5¼	1⅜	Movielab			10	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13	11	NFC	.15	1.2	7	17	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
18	11	Napco	.20	1.8	7	11	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	14	57	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.6	6	39	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
16½	7	NtHltE			8	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
4	1⅞	NKinney				79	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
7	2⅝	NtParag				12	2½	2⅜	2½	
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				239	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.48e	9.1	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	3.9	11	33	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.3	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7¼	NatwHo	.40	2.9	10	63	u14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
9¼	3¼	NatsLB	.66t	12.	5	52	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	2.0	6	5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
29⅞	13	NHomp	.80a	3.0	8	25	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
2⅝	1⅜	Nidria	.05e	3.3	8	26	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.211	1.8	23	4	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	8.0	8	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	
32	18⅝	NYTim	.80	2.9	21	10	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	NewbE	.50	7.1	37	32	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Nexus			8	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
32⅞	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	22	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Noelind			11	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				32	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.4	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	10¾	Nori pf	1.50	12.		8	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	9	57	10¼	10	10⅛	
25⅝	13	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	23	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			9	37	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
18¾	9⅝	NuclDlo			12	8	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
28⅝	18	Numac	.071	.3	30	129	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.2	5	7	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
15	11	OhSealy	.84	6.1	8	114	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	5.9	4	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.4	12	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
43⅞	21	OOklep			33	z1500	u44½	43⅝	43½	+ ½
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.35e	3.9	3	3	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
19⅝	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.0	5	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	15	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅞	OversSec				1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	OxfordFi				11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	3⅛	OzarkA	.20e	4.1	4	30	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2	⅜	PF Ind				32	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18⅞	14⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	9.6		10	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.1		2	15	15	15	
16	12	PGEpfC	1.25	9.5		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.8		3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
14⅝	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.5		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		134	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.8		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅞	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		8	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.8		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.7		2	24⅝	24	24⅝	
24⅝	20⅞	PGEpfP	2.05	9.7		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
26	21⅞	PGEpfL	2.25	9.9		2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ½
24½	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
26⅝	22½	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.7		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.3		z50	54	54	54	+1
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.5	7	38	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	28	PallCp	.52	1.9	13	16	28⅝	d27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	PalomrF				6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Pantast	.30	6.0	10	18	5⅛	5	5	
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	19	19⅝	19	19	
6½	4⅝	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC	2e	22.	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
45⅞	14⅝	PebblB	1	2.5	13	4	40⅛	40½	40½	— ¼
7⅞	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.5	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	10½	PenEM			6	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.6	6	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
3½	2⅞	PECp	.42t	15.	4	43	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
17	14⅝	PenRE	1.45	9.2	8	9	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
2½	⅜	Pentron			8	65	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.5	6	5	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.6	8	57	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.5	11	12	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	PetroLe			7	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.1	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	2	Phoenix				24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	3.0	6	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
6⅝	1	PioneerS				230	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
31¾	20	PitDM	1.40	4.5	6	136	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
34⅝	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	5.5	5	11	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Plantind				16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
11⅜	4¼	PlyGm	.40b	4.8	4	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	3.9		z1150	26⅛	24⅞	25⅞	
3⅜	⅞	Polaron				9	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	PrairieO			14	20	16¼	15	15	—1
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.5	7	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.2	5	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
28	22¼	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	49	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	PresRtA			31	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	PresRtB			27	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Presley	.62r	6.2	2	156	10⅝	9½	10	+ ½
25⅞	4	PrimMt			13	49	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	10⅛	PrpCT	1.23e	11.	10	31	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.86	8.7	4	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.3		10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	6.0	5	40	4	4	4	
25¼	21⅝	PSPL pf	2.34	10.		3	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
9¾	7⅝	PulteH	.24	2.9	2	10	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9¾	Punta pf	1.10	10.		2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
13	6⅛	Purpac	.06e	.7	21	75	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.6	11	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.1	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	RET				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
46¾	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		11	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.0	7	7	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
3⅛	1¼	RPS			7	10	2	2	2	
4⅛	2	RSC	.10	4.0	12	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
8¾	5¼	Rogan	.10e	1.4	11	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	10	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			49	253	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
32½	19⅜	Ronsbrg	1.20	4.5	7	5	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅜	RapAm wt				38	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
3⅞	2	RathP				30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	Reading			6	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
17	14⅝	REInv	1.20	7.3	13	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
13⅞	10	RlIncT	1.40	12.	6	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Redlaw	.25e	7.4	13	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5½	2⅛	ReevesT			48	53	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.8	6	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	28	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.9	5	49	u14	13½	14	+ ½
43	27⅞	RepNY	2	5.5	5	4	36½	36½	36½	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.1		6	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	6	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
69½	20½	ResrtA			13	1529	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	+ ¼
108	27	ResrtB			18	z1200	53¾	52¼	53⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			13	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13¼	4⅝	RexNore			25	23	9⅞	9	9	+ ¼
8¼	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.8	4	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10¾	5⅞	Richton	.44	7.0	3	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			7	43	37	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
33½	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.4	9	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			70	13	12⅛	13	13	+1
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	4	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	Rockwav	1	8.7	7	13	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ½
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	15	43	39	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
8	3½	Rossmr			2	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅞	1½	RovPolm			15	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2½	RBWCp			14	13	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.8	5	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.8	5	6	9	8⅞	9	
3½	1½	SMD			4	40	2¼	2	2	— ¼
16	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.7	6	5	12	12	12	
3½	1⅛	SCarlo				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅞	22	SDgo pf	2.47	10.		24	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	25	SDgo pf	2.68	10.		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
20½	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.4	17	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
1	7-16	SFRE wt				21	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
23⅛	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.8	10	20	20½	20⅜	20½	
14¾	5	Sandgte	.40	2.9	6	13	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	72	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	SchaibE	.56	9.7	14	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	Schnuit	.88a	6.4	4	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Schrodr	.16	4.3	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
37½	20⅛	SciAtla	.20	.5	16	48	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ½
21	16⅜	ScurryR			19	20	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9¾	3⅞	Sealctro			5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	⅞	Seaport			14	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind			7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.5	21	246	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	SecMtg				18	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				12	3-128	3-128	3-128	
11⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.7	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	15-16	SeligAsc			13	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.3	14	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	4⅜	Srvisco	.35	5.8	5	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
6⅛	2⅝	Servo				18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SetonCo	.50	5.1	4	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.8	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅛	Sharon	1	4.2	5	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
8⅝	5⅜	Shawin	.50b	8.7	6	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	2½	ShelirR			4	24	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.6	8	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
27⅝	11⅞	Sierrcin	.30	1.5	13	4	20¼	20	20	
14⅞	9	Sigma	.40	2.9	7	37	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
15¼	10⅛	Silolnc	.30	2.5	4	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.5	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	3¾	SimcoS	.25b	5.6	8	5	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	1¾	Solitron			18	97	4	3⅞	3⅞	
25	11	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	3	24½	24½	24½	
11½	5	SorgPop			4	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
13½	6⅞	Soundsn	.40	4.9	4	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
13¼	10½	SCEd pf	1.06	9.6		2	11	11	11	— ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.08	9.6		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
14⅜	11⅜	SCEd pf	1.19	9.3		22	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
18	13	SCEd pf	1.45	9.2		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
19⅝	16	SCEd pf	1.30	6.6		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	9.4		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
26½	22¼	SCEd pf	2.21	9.4		3	24½	23½	23½	
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.5	6	42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅝	24	SwFlB pf	2.18	8.9		4	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
15	7¾	SwtGFin	.40a	2.9	8	212	14⅝	14	14	
16½	12½	Sportek	.30e	2.0	11	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	10	SpecltyR			6	3	11½	11½	11½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13½	6⅛	Specter	.20e	2.5	3	7	8	8	8	
6⅛	3⅝	Spectra			5	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	2	SpedOP	.14r	2.7	18	52	5⅝	5	5⅛	
5⅞	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	19	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	4⅛	Solentex	.24	5.1	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	6⅛	StaffrdL			8	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	19¼	StdAlln	1	4.4	6	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅜	StdCont	.40b	4.8	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
29¼	19⅞	StCoosa	1.60	7.4	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	255	11	10	10⅞	+ ⅜
26	19⅜	StProd	1.40	5.6	6	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
13⅞	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.5	9	32	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	2.2	7	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			4	2	5	5	5	
11⅞	7⅛	StarrtHo	.30	3.8	4	5	8⅛	8	8	
7⅛	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.0		30	6	6	6	— ⅛
29⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.5	7	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2¼	¾	SterlEl			7	36	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	3.3	8	10	3	3	3	
10	6⅞	StrutW	.30b	3.5	12	35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.7	15	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Summit			8	1	1½	1½	1½	
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.8	21	494	21⅜	20	20	—1⅛
8⅛	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	5.3	5	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.5	7	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
19⅝	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.6	7	78	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅜
11⅜	6	SupSurg	.32	3.9	6	10	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	17	158	u28¼	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	4½	SusqueH			4	87	6¼	6	6½	— ¼
14⅞	9½	Susqh pf	1	9.9		7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	SutrMtg wt				8	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
7⅞	3⅛	Synloy			31	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
38⅛	21⅝	Syntex	.70	2.5	11	570	36⅝	35	35⅜	— ⅜
33½	19½	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	16	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			13	111	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.8	8	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	TFI			9	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	TcbPa	.20	1.5	8	39	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	TandB	1e	10.	5	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.1	4	26	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅞	Tasty	1.20b	9.1	9	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	TechSym			12	18	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	TechOp			7	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.1	7	19	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.2	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38	16	TejonR			74	10	35⅝	35½	35½	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.9	5	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅛	15⅛	Telflex	.40	2.2	10	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅞	9½	Telsci	.60	3.5	14	18	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
6	1½	Tenno				40	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4⅛	⅝	Tenneco wt				433	15-16	⅞	13-16	+3-16
3¼	1⅛	Tensor			13	14	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Terodyn			8	19	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	TerroC	.40	6.2	50	25	6½	6⅜	6½	
15¾	7¼	TetraT			19	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	TextAir	.16	1.4	9	272	12	11¾	11¾	
19⅝	13¼	Thriftm	.80	4.7	4	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7	2⅜	Tidwell			4	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.0	5	21	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ½
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.0	7	3	16	16	16	
18⅛	8⅞	TollPet	.20	1.2	15	282	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	3	TolPet wt				136	10½	10	10	— ⅜
6⅞	2	TownCtry			10	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
7¼	2⅝	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.6	9	14	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4	Tredwy	.20	3.8	13	24	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.5	4	2	8	8	8	
18⅛	7⅛	TriaCp	.15	1.0	9	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
21⅝	3 1-16	TuboM				255	17	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35¾	23¾	TurnrC	1.80	6.3	9	5	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.15	3.6	6	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	U&I			49	16	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.4	6	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
4	1⅝	UNA	.20	5.3	4	16	3⅞	3½	3¾	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	URS	.34	5.0	7	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			8	19	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ½
7¼	6⅛	Unimax pf				1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	5.0	8	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			7	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	2⅛	UNatCp				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	5	UReainv	.32e	6.0	16	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.9	7	242	11⅜	10⅞	11	
11	7¾	UnRitT	.81e	9.8	11	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRitT wt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
16⅝	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.4	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	UnityB			27	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
6	3⅝	UnivCla	.05	.9	6	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.2	10	104	15	14½	14¾	+ ¼
16⅛	9	UnivRu	.72	7.5	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅞	7½	Valle's	.81t	10.	8	23	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅜
16¾	11	Valmac	.80	5.1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9¼	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.2	7	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		2	2½	2½	2½	
27⅜	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	128	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	1½	Veritple			7	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
4	1½	Vesely			96	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Viatech			5	3	2	2	2	
7¾	1⅝	VintageE			4	52	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12¾	4⅝	Vishay			10	11	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7	3¼	VisualG	.16	3.0	8	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.12e	3.7	10	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¼	10	Vopiex	.52	4.1	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.2	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.7	21	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackhl	.40b	5.2	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	WadelEq				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18½	10⅛	Wainoco			14	475	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
27⅜	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.6	6	19	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ½
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	20	28	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅜
34⅞	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	19	181	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅜
17¾	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	4⅝	WarnC pf	.05	.4		20	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	WshHm			25	1	2	2	2	
26⅝	23⅝	WshPost	.36	1.6	8	5	23¼	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
25½	20⅞	WRIT	1.96	8.8	13	3	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
7½	4⅝	Wolsco	.30	5.0	8	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	WoldTuA	.07r	.8		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.1	17	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	
51¾	48⅝	WTex pf	4.40	9.1		z10	48¼	d48¼	48¼	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.0	6	45	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ½
19½	10⅝	WstFin	.40	2.3	3	36	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	WhitCbl	.40	8.0	6	2	5⅛	5	5	
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall			6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				62	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			11	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.0	6	46	12⅝	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		6	3	3	3	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.8	18	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
9⅞	6¾	Winkim	.40	4.3	8	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
53⅞	45½	WisP pf	4.50	9.8		z50	45⅞	d45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	12½	Wdstrm	.60	4.9	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.5	5	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	39	62	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				102	1 1-16	1	1	+1-16
26½	14⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.5	7	23	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.4	8	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.8	8	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
17½	8¾	Zimmer	.36	3.6	4	44	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¼

New Issue
February 22, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

statoil

Den norske stats oljeselskap a.s
Stavanger/Norway

DM 150,000,000
6½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1979/1989

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the
KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Offering Price: 99¾%
Interest: 6½% p. a., payable annually on March 1
Redemption: in 4 annual instalments through a redemption fund or through drawings by lot of series commencing on March 1, 1986
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Bergen Bank
Den norske Creditbank

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A/S
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank AG
Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Gefina International Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
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Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
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Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
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Lloyds Bank International Limited
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Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
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Orion Bank Limited
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J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Privée de Gestion Financière et Foncière - S.P.G.F.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Norway Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 21, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	5⅝	6⅛
AFAProt	10¼	11¼
AVMCp	4⅜	4⅞
AddisnW	10½	10⅞
AdvRoss	2½	2⅞
AdvMicr	21	21¾
AlexAlex	27½	28¼
Alicolnc	18⅝	19⅝
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCp	21⅝	22⅝
AFurn	4	4¼
AGreet	11¾	12¼
AMicros	13¼	13¾
AWeldng	14½	15½
Amterr	2 9-16	2 13-16
Anodite	6⅜	6¾
AnheusB	25⅝	26⅛
AntoCp	8⅛	8⅝
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWGs	19	19¾
AsdColo	21	21⅜
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½
BairdCp	8	8½
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRt	12	12½
BasicRs	5¼	5⅝
BasstFr	16	16⅝
BavisMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	9¾	10⅝
BetzLab	34⅛	35
BibbCo	12⅝	13¼
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BlkHillP	26½	27
Bonanza	4⅞	4½
BrookS	32	33½
BrwTom	17½	18
Buckbee	5⅝	6
Buckeye	16	16½
BurnupS	5¾	5⅞
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	2⅝	2¾
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CaptnAir	2⅝	3
CareCp	6½	8
CnVIPS	16⅛	16⅝
ChmLea	25½	26½
ChesUtl	9⅝	10½
CircleF	4⅞	5⅜
CitzUtA	36	36⅝
CitzUtB	30	30⅝
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8½	9
ColuVent	1⅛	2¼
ComCIH	22¾	23¼
CmlShr	21½	23½
CmwTel	36½	38½
CommGn	36	36½
ConPap	59	60
Crawfd	16	17
CrosTre	15⅝	16⅛
CutlrFed	⅝	1½
Cycltron	15½	17
DanlyM	22¼	23¼
DtaDes	11⅝	12
DavIMal	21	23
DeklbAg	25⅝	26½
DeLuxC	29½	30¼
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DeltmB	18⅜	20¼
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛
DigCrys	23	24
DixnCru	26	27½
Docutel	5⅝	5⅞
DollrGn	9⅝	10¼
Donldsn	23¼	24¼
DorchGs	12⅞	13⅞
DoylDB	18	18¾
DunkinD	14	14½
Duriron	16¼	17¼
Eberline	10⅝	11⅛
EconLab	23⅛	23⅝
ElPasEl	10⅛	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	4⅞	5⅛
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	14½	15¼
Entwistl	3½	4¼
EatOil	20	21
EthanAl	28½	29¼
Fabri	⅞	1⅛
FidUnLf	28½	29
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	10	10½
FtWnFin	4⅝	5½
Flickor	13⅛	14¼
FloatPnt	13½	14½
FlaWatU	⅞	⅞
ForestO	17⅛	17⅜
Formigli	3	3⅝
FrankCp	8⅝	9⅝
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlee	22¼	23
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	177	181
GovEFn	11⅛	12½
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	34	37
Gffintsf	15	16½
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	11	11¾
HrpRow	14	14½
HaroGp	22⅝	23½
HartfNt	16⅛	16⅜
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Halobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HarlzRs	1¼	1⅜
HyattInt	13½	15⅝
IndNucl	3⅞	4⅜
Infraind	3⅝	4⅜
IntelCp	58½	60
IntrcEnr	5¼	6¼
IntmtGs	14⅝	14⅞
InBkWsh	9	9⅝
IwaSoUt	25⅝	25⅞
JamWPr	9	9⅝
Jamsby	16	16⅝
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	20¼	21
KalsSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman	18¼	19
KmpAm	13⅝	13⅞
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	3¼
KellySv	29	30½
Keuffel	12	13
Kimball	17⅝	17⅞
KingInt	13	14
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	12	13
Lanceln	20	20⅝
LandRes	2½	3
LaneCo	20⅝	21¼
LtdStor	7⅝	8½
LinBcst	38⅝	39½
Logetrn	11¼	12¼
MadsGE	16⅛	16¾
MagellPet	1⅝	1½
MajorRt	1	1¼
Mallkrt	28	29
MglAsst	20½	21
MaulLP	30	31½
McCorm	14	14½
McQuay	10⅝	11½
MidsxW	18⅝	19¼
MdldCap	6⅝	7⅛
MidlRes	2 5-16	2 9-16
MidlBks	26	27
Millipr	30¼	31
MissVlG	19⅛	20¼
MontCol	8¼	8⅞
MooraPd	16	17
MorgRes	2	2⅝
Mostek	20⅝	21½
MotchM	13	14½
MotClub	6⅝	7⅛
Mueller	21½	22½
NargCp	24½	26
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	13¼	14⅛
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
NielsnA	21¼	21¾
NielsnB	21¼	21¾
NoCarGs	12½	12⅞
NoEDI un	70	71
NwlNGs	10⅝	11
NwsIPS	16⅜	17⅜
Noxell	17	17½
OgilvyM	21¼	22⅛
OhFerro	10	11
OtterTP	21⅛	22¼
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	13⅝	13⅝
PcGaR	21½	22¼
PauleyP	7	7¾
PeerMI	8	8¾
PenaEnt	16⅝	17¼
Petrolli	44⅛	45¼
Pettibon	18¼	19¼
PierceSS	12	12⅝
Pinkrtn	26⅜	27⅜
PionHlB	18½	19
Plastline	1⅝	2⅜
Passis	3⅛	3⅜
Progrp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	10⅝	11
PuritBen	19⅜	20
PutDCap	8	8½
QualInns	5	5⅝
RagenPr	7⅝	8⅝
Raychm	75½	77½
Raymnd	21⅜	22⅜
RecoEq	8⅝	8½
RoadEx	26¼	27
RobbMy	31	33
Roselon	3⅝	4⅜
Rouse	9	9⅝
RusStov	15½	16
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅝	3
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27¾	28½
SelsDell	11⅛	11⅝
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Showmt	31	32
SolidSts	10	11
SCalWtr	14⅝	15½
SwGsCp	11	11⅞
SwElSv	15¾	16½
Standyn	25⅝	26½
StdRegs	23⅛	24⅛
StanHP	21⅛	22¼
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	28	29½
SuperEl	7	7⅞
TIME DC	5⅝	5⅞
Tampax	31¼	32⅛
TecumP	62½	64½
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	37⅞	39½
Tiprary	9⅝	10⅛
ToscoCp	7⅛	8
TrnsOcO	19	19⅞
TricoPd	55	57
TrlnOG	5⅝	5⅝
TysonFd	14	15
UnMcGll	10⅝	11⅜
USSurg	18⅜	19⅛
USTrck	14⅝	14⅞
UVaBsh	22⅝	23⅛
UpPenP	17	17¾
VolyGas	10¼	10⅞
VanDuS	16⅛	17½
VanceSn	5⅝	6
Valcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	13½	14¼
WshEnr	14⅝	14⅞
WebbRs	11½	12¼
Weldtrn	2	2⅜
WlgtnMg	8¼	9
WellsGa	3	3⅜
WinMfg	3⅝	4⅛
WmrC	29	29⅜
WoodLot	27⅛	30
WWEng	6⅛	6¼
WrightW	5⅝	6¼
ZionUto	19½	20⅛

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 1979

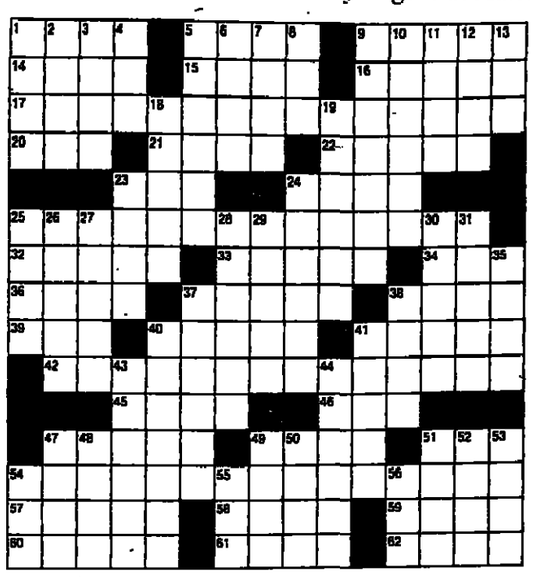
HERON

Heron Corporation Limited

Swiss Francs 35,000,000
4¼ per cent. Bonds due 1989

Banque Keyser Ullmann en Suisse S.A.
Banca Unione di Credito
Banque de Dépôts et de Gestion
Bank Heusser & CIE A.G.
Bank Landau & Kimche A.G.
Bank Für Internationalen Handel A.G.
Migros Bank
Overland Trust Banca

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "A Death in the Family" author
5 Bird's crop
9 Sickle handles
14 Hoodoo
15 Winter sight
16 Love, in *Livorno*
17 Start of a verse
20 Wrong color, in *this verse*
21 Flow slowly through interstices
22 Baffle
23 Symbol of sagacity
24 Is contrite
25 More of the verse
32 Eared seal
33 Splits
34 Ribonucleic acid, for short
36 Roman historian
37 Lubrication is his occupation
38 Gully, in Ghana
39 Ideal serve
40 Meditative one
41 Madrid mister
42 More of the verse
45 Miseries
46 Munch
47 Reese or Street
49 George III's P.M.
51 Periodontist's concern
54 End of the verse
57 Off-center
58 Like the Magi
59 Between black and Susan
60 *Harbor sights*
61 Glacial deposits
62 Grow dim

DOWN

1 Partly open
2 Be charitable
3 Author Bagnold
4 Outside: Prefix
5 La. native
6 Harry, Jimmy or Al
7 French lady friend
8 Unseld of basketball fame
9 Bareheaded
10 Trap of a sort
11 Prepare a letter for an envelope
12 Realign
13 Meet the bet
18 Humble
19 Lacking gender
23 Grand Ole——
24 Chita or Diego
25 Negri of the silents
26 City on the Mohawk
27 Poe bird
28 Blooms from bulbs
29 Glass coffeepot
30 Astronomical prefix
31 Bestow a grant
35 What snobs put on
37 Brigand
38 Departed
40 Hollyhocks' kin
41 Use the rink
43 Phyllis of comedy
44 Lower
47 Arnaz
48 Actress Sommer
49 Greek letters
50 "—— deal!"
51 Prado painting
52 Secondhand
53 Ancient Asian
54 Shrill bark
55 —— Jima
56 Ump's counterpart

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	12	54	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	—1	30	Fog	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	-	-	Overcast	MILAN	6	43	Fair
ATHENS	6	43	Overcast	MONTREAL	—2	28	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—6	22	Mist
BELGRADE	3	37	Fair	MUNICH	—1	30	Snow
BERLIN	—1	30	Mist	NEW YORK	2	36	Rain
BRUSSELS	—2	28	Fog	NICE	12	54	Fair
BUCHAREST	1	34	Cloudy	OSLO	—2	28	Mist
BUDAPEST	4	39	Fair	PARIS	3	37	Mist
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	0	32	Mist
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Mist	ROME	13	55	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Overcast	SOFIA	-	-	N.A.
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Overcast
EDINBURGH	2	36	Mist	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	8	46	Fair	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	Mist	TOKYO	16	61	Fair
GENEVA	3	37	Mist	TUNIS	13	55	Overcast
HELSINKI	—4	25	Mist	VIENNA	3	37	Fair
ISTANBUL	0	32	Cloudy	WARSAW	—4	25	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	37	Rain
LISBON	11	52	Rain	ZURICH	2	36	Mist
LONDON	3	37	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings-U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 21,1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Boerbond	SF 722.25
— (d) Conbar	SF 671.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 563.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 706.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.18
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.85
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.84

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.97
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 18.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.09

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 308.25
— (d) Canasec	SF 406.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 102.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 72.00
— (d) Ussec	SF 405.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.10

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.65
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$61.91
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 34.09
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.59

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.71
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 50.97
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 9.05
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.27
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.01

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$82.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF142.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 104.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.87

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Ser. R Est	SF 1,318.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 316.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF 49.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 396.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 348.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 86.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.64

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 70.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 117.00
— (d) Foreg Swiss Sh	SF 184.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 54.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 255.50
— (d) Sofit South Afr Sh	SF 141.50
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 211.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.48
— (d) Eurocefonds	DM 25.10
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 60.35

Other Funds

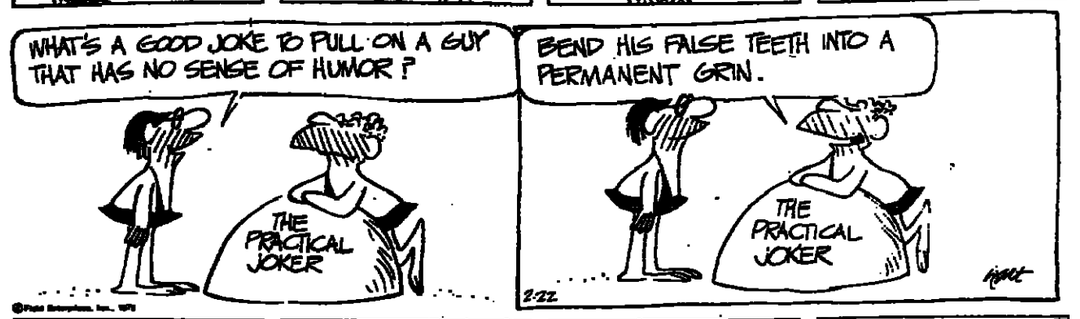
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.11
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.95
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.31
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.00
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.80*
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.47
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,374.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 182.33
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.90
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.75
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.66
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.47
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.12
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l.	$ 16.51
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.67
(d) Eurasec Obligations	LF 1,124.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,209.51
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 1,491.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.92
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.81
(w) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 48.39
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.78
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 274.76
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 30.42
(d) Icofund	$ 11.34
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 110.85
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 16.17
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 151.97
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.04
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.51
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.36
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$65.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.63
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,502.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 13.17
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 36.90
(i) Leverage Cop. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.05
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.77
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.16*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.15*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 65.31
(d) Pulnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.77
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,906.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 70.00
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.00
(w) Soros Fund	$ 588.39
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 47.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 46.58
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.85
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Can Inv. Fund	$ 3.01
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd	$ 184.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.85
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.60
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 453.25
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.10
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,433.59

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suttended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

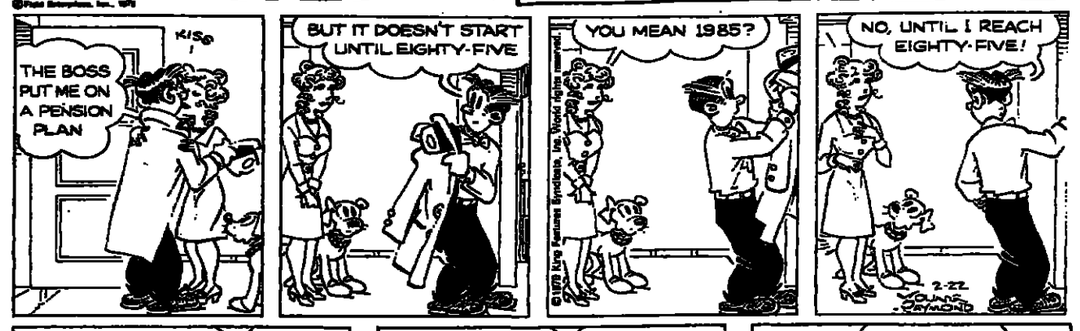
PEANUTS



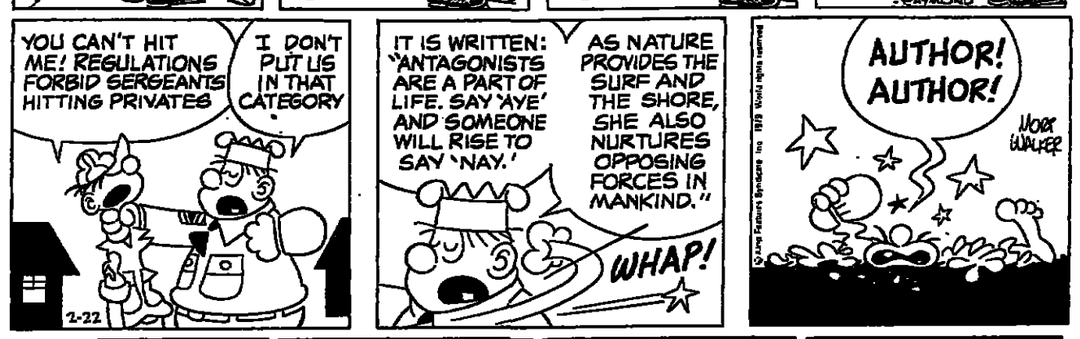
B.C.



BLONDIE



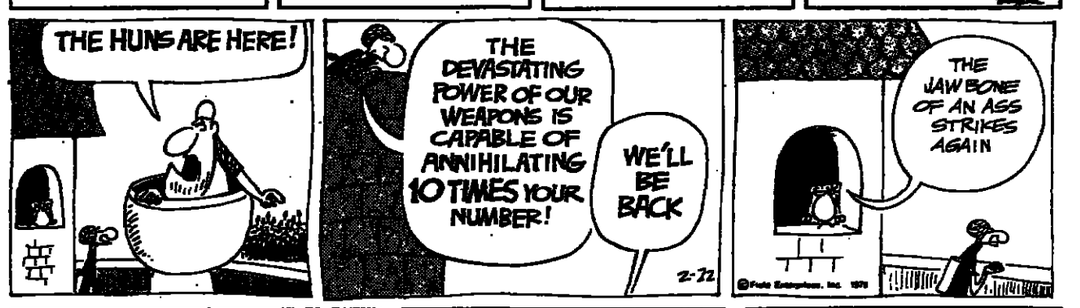
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



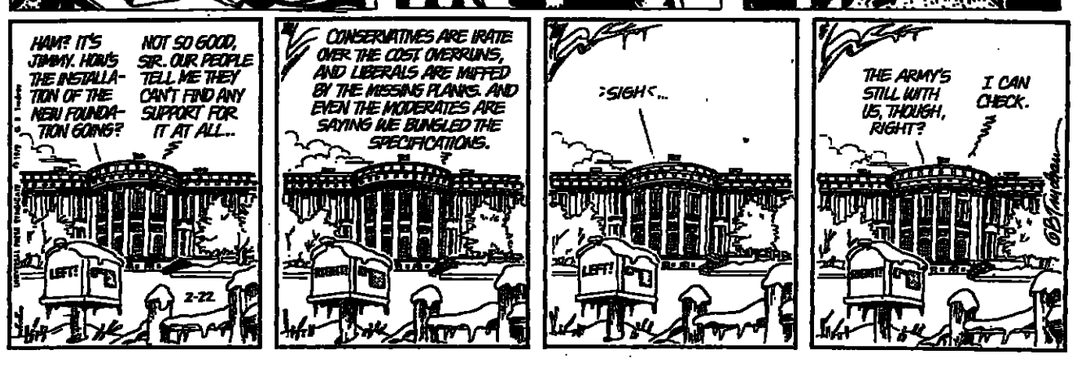
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOUGY

BICAN

VELPOR

SARATY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

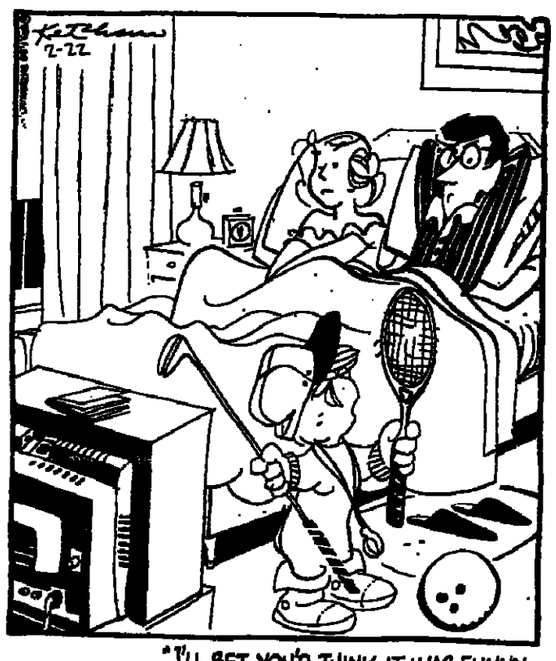
Print answer here: "○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FEVER MESSY KOSHER DETAIN

Answer: This kind of lawyer is not apt to be bashful in court, oddly enough—A "SHY-STER"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE BUNKER

By James P. O'Donnell. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 399 pp. $13.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ABOUT three-quarters of the way through James P. O'Donnell's "The Bunker" — a powerfully vivid documentary reconstruction of Adolf Hitler's final days in his underground hideout in the heart of Berlin, by a former bureau chief for Newsweek in Germany, who now earns his living as a free-lance writer in Berlin — I began to worry. The fireworks were all but over, yet the book still had 100 pages to go. We had had a dramatic reconstruction of the abortive steps that Albert Speer took to murder Hitler and the inmates of the Fuehrerbunker, which though largely based on Speer's own testimony, is still far more believable than the versions Speer offered in his own autobiographies. (Speer's plan to filter poison gas into the bunker's ventilation system was frustrated when Hitler, recalling his combat experiences during World War I, ordered a chimney added to the ventilator air-intake as an anti-gas precaution.

Outlandish Melodrama

We had been served up the high comedy, the low gossip and the outlandish melodrama from those last days of April, 1945: the dangerous flight into Berlin, in the heat of anti-aircraft fire, by Gen. Ritter von Greim and his aviator woman-friend Hanna Greitsch, all for the purpose of Von Greim's promotion to field marshal and boss of what was left of the Luftwaffe; the hysterical drinking and orgiastic sex that went on in the cellar of the nearby Reich Chancellery; and the Hermann Fegelein affair, which led to the summary execution of Eva Braun's brother-in-law (the philandering husband of her sister Gretl) for consorting and trying to run off with a mysterious Irish spy still known only as Mata O'Hara.

And all the villains in the bunker were dead, and many of the innocents as well. We had witnessed in frightful detail the poisoning of Hitler's Alsatian bitch, Blondi (part of the purpose of which was to test the cyanide that Hitler and Eva Braun would soon be taking), as well as the shooting of Blondi's four week-old puppies. We had suffered through Magda Goebbels' murdering of her six children as a sacrifice to the fallen Hitler. (There were signs that the oldest one, 12-year-old Helga, had foreseen what her mother was about to do and had died struggling.)

We had watched with fascination as the shrunken Fuehrer, virtually senile, probably drug-addicted and very likely suffering from Parkinson's disease, had retired to his sitting room with his wife of about a day's duration, and had simultaneously bitten down on a cyanide capsule and fired a bullet through his temple, while at the same time Eva Braun Hitler, with her shoeless feet tucked pertly beneath her like a schoolgirl at a sorority party, relied only on the cyanide to dispatch herself.

We had seen the Goebbelses commit suicide in the garden outside the entrance to the bunker and Martin Bormann take his life with poison during the breakout that the bunker's survivors attempted on May 1. All major questions were answered, in short; all drama spent. Berlin had virtually fallen to the Soviet invaders. Yet there were still 100 pages of "The Bunker" left to read. So I felt restless.

Now it may seem monstrous to speak of this book, as I am doing, as if it were an entertainment — as if it even mattered in the face of such cataclysmic events whether we readers are diverted or not. Yet such are the terms in which the book is conceived. One might protest the triviality of some of the details. But there is no escaping the illusion the author has created: We are in that bunker with the Hitler gang; life goes on from hour to hour, minute to minute; so either we reject reality altogether (a number of the inmates did . . . by going mad), or we continue to look for diversion.

And that is why, for all the fascination of what has already unfolded, the most powerful chapter in the book is yet to come. Because in his penultimate chapter, "Last Man Out," O'Donnell has created the most powerful illusion of what it was like to be in the bunker, and in so doing he has created the most dramatic interval of the story: not the moments when Hitler died or the night of the breakout, but rather the eerie hours during the night and morning of May 1 and 2, when a single man remained alone in the bunker and waited for the invader to arrive and disperse the ghosts.

Here is chief technician Johannes Hentschel — whom O'Donnell interviewed many years later, after his return from Siberia — alone with the throbbing machinery of the bunker, the corpses of the six Goebbels children and his haunted memories. He tends to his self-assigned duty to keep water pumping from the bunker system to the makeshift hospital in a building nearby. He packs his belongings for the journey he knows he will be setting out on shortly. He fixes himself a meal and washes his dishes neatly. Occasionally, he climbs the stairs to the garden for a little fresh air and a feel of the warming sun on a beautiful May morning. He glances briefly at the charred bodies of Joseph and Magda Goebbels still lying there, and picks a bouquet of flowers from the greenhouse nearby. Birds sing in the trees. He remembers Hitler's voice. He wonders when the Russians will arrive.

It is not exactly a Goetterdaemmerung. But because it makes us feel exactly what things were like for one man on that May morning, we get a powerful sense of worlds ending and beginning.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

U.K. Gets Papers Of Wellington

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — The papers of the first Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, are being purchased for the nation, Parliament was told today.

The papers of the Iron Duke cover the soldier-statesman's long career from 1790 until his death in 1852 at 83. The duke was prime minister for nearly 3 years and a cabinet minister for 13 after defeating France in Portugal and Spain in the Peninsular War.

Denzil Davies, Treasury minister of state, said in a written reply in the House of Commons that the papers were being accepted from the duke's successors in lieu of estate duty. He put the cost to the nation at £372,600 ($745,200).

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	B	S	P		S	L	A	K	E		P	R	O	M
R	O	A	R		T	E	N	O	R		A	E	R	O
I	N	N	O	C	E	N	T	S	A	B	R	O	A	D
	D	E	P	A	R	T	S		A	J	S	L	E	
		O	R	N	E		A	S	K	S				
	S	H	U	T	E		A	B	L	E		M	A	W
S	T	E	N	O		S	L	O	E		P	U	R	E
P	U	D	D	N	H	E	A	D	W	I	L	S	O	N
E	N	D	S		O	G	R	E		D	E	I	S	T
E	T	A		T	R	A	M		S	I	N	C	E	
		H	E	A	L		F	O	O	T				
T	R	A	I	L		P	O	R	C	I	N	E		
H	U	C	K	L	E	B	E	R	R	Y	F	I	N	N
A	S	H	E		R	A	N	G	E		U	N	D	O
W	E	E	D		R	A	T	E	L		L	O	O	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Unlike chess, bridge is a game of incomplete information. If one could see through the backs of the cards, the bidding and play would be much more accurate, but the game would lose most of its interest. Double dummy is dull stuff.

On the diagramed deal, for example, South inevitably reached four spades. Looking at all four hands, it seems clear that he was headed for a one-trick defeat: One way or another, it appears that he must lose two diamond tricks, and there is no way to reach the heart ace barring a major defensive error.

But in real life, against opponents lacking X-ray vision, South brought home the game, reached quickly after his partner bid hearts pre-emptively. West led the club king and had some thinking to do at the second trick.

Leading a diamond in the hope of a ruff was an obvious possibility, but this play was likely to aid declarer if he held the ace. Even if East had the ace, obtaining a ruff might not help the defense. In many positions, the ruffing play would break even in the long run, and the actual layout, in theory at any rate, was one of these.

So West continued clubs and South ruffed the third round. He could count seven spade tricks and two diamond tricks, with a possibility of an even diamond split to give him his 10th trick. The heart ace in dummy was unreachable, but the opponents did not know this, and South was able to capitalize on this fact. He led four rounds of trumps to reach this position:

	NORTH ♠— ♡AQ7 ◇742 ♣—	
WEST ♠— ♡J 1098 ◇3 ♣J		EAST ♠— ♡K3 ◇A 1098 ♣—
	SOUTH ♠76 ♡— ◇KQJ6 ♣—	

When another trump was led and a diamond thrown from dummy, East was embarrassed. As most players would, he threw a diamond, and South knocked out the diamond ace to make his game.

An expert in the East position might have unguarded his heart king smoothly, assuming that South would finesse if he held one or two hearts, but it was certainly a difficult defense.

	NORTH ♠9 ♡AQ7654 ◇742 ♣973		
WEST (D) ♠J52 ♡J 1098 ◇3 ♣AKQJ10		EAST ♠103 ♡K32 ◇A 10985 ♣852	
	SOUTH ♠AKQ8764 ♡— ◇KQJ6 ♣64		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	2♡	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

From the Rackets of Babes: New Wave Hits Women's Pro Tennis Tour

By Elizabeth Wheeler

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 — On the professional women's tennis circuit, 1979 looks to be the year of the rookie.

Not counting that precocious veteran, Tracy Austin, 16, and Pam Shriver, who did not play here, the 32-woman field last for the Avon Championships of Los Angeles — which was won by Chris Evert — had 8 names familiar only to those who follow junior and college tennis.

From 16 to 24

Playing up from the Futures, the satellite circuit, or sneaking in by their performances in other tournaments, these young women are leaving their mark on the championship circuit.

From 16-year-old Bettina Bunge to Leslie Allen, longest in the tooth at 24, these young women have been upsetting the rankings on the championship circuit for the last six weeks.

"I look at the results," said Kathy May Teacher, a veteran at 22 who beat one of the ingenues, Anne Smith, in the first round, "and they are all names I've never heard of. It just seems like the players are getting younger and younger."

Wendy Turnbull agreed. "I've noticed it for a while," she said. "You're used to certain players being around and now they're gone and they've been replaced by these other people."

"These other people" — Bunge, Allen, Anne Smith, Kay McDaniel, Hana Mandlikova, Stacy Margolin, Kathy Jordan and Jeanne Duvall — are all winning matches no one but their mothers expected them to win. And each of the rookies has less than one year in the pros or is still an amateur.

"When you've just come on the circuit," said Terry Holladay, "all the adrenalin is flowing. For me, it continued for about two years until I really started realizing it would take a lot of work and a lot of effort to really reach the top. At first, it's just a lot of fun."

It certainly seems to be fun for the rookies. Take Kathy Jordan, 19, a Stanford University player who entered the pre-qualifying at a Futures tournament in Texas. "When I started playing in San Antonio," she said, "my goal was to get into the main draw of the Futures because I wanted to play the tournament in Pasadena [another Futures stop, in California] and I knew the field would be tough there. I didn't want to have to play the qualifying."

Fifteen victories later she was on the championship circuit in Houston. She beat Shriver and then upset Minna Jausovec of Czechoslavakia to reach the quarter-finals, where she lost to Virginia Wade. The next week she lost to Turnbull in the first round, but two weeks ago in Seattle she beat Janet Newberry and Marita Redondo before losing to Evert in the quarter-finals. Now she has earned enough points to play on the main tour for the rest of the indoor circuit.

Jordan, still an amateur, plans to play out the season and then return to Stanford to play for her school. "That's loyalty," somebody said. "Or madness," Jordan responded.

Playing Their Idols

She explained the rookies' success: "We really get keyed to play people we've never played before but have heard about and read about when we were younger."

A look at the rest:

Leslie Allen — A 6-footer and the only black woman on the major tour in several years, she is from New York. After a nomadic college career she came to the University of Southern California in the fall of 1976 and played No. 4 or No. 5 singles for the Trojans.

Bettina Bunge — A West German citizen, Bunge was born in Switzerland, reared in Peru (where she became the No. 1 woman player at 13) and now lives in Florida. The 16-year-old qualified for the U.S. Open and then upset Kathy Kuykendall and Marise Kruger to reach the thrid round.

Jeanne Duvall — The 19-year-old won the college singles title as a UCLA freshman by beating Jordan and then turned pro. As an amateur last April, she qualified for the Family Circle Cup and then beat Julie Anthony and Turnbull before losing to Kerry Reid in three sets.

Hana Mandlikova — Several of the veterans selected the young Czech, who turned 17 this month, as the top rookie. Long-legged and quick, with a variety of shots, she upset JoAnne Russel to reach the third round of the U.S. Open.

Stacy Margolin — A sophomore at USC, Margolin, 19, reached the round of 16 at the U.S. Open by beating Duvall and upsetting Dianne Fromholtz. Still an amateur, she won her first professional tournament last fall.

Kay McDaniel — Now 21, she turned pro after three years at Louisiana State University. A new arrival on the championship circuit from the Futures, McDaniel is still working for her first major victory.

Anne Smith — Last spring she beat Margolin and Shriver to win the U.S. amateur championship. She turned pro at 19 last June, after playing one year of college tennis.

© Los Angeles Times



Tug McGraw



Steve Carlton

Phillies Look to Rose's Spirit To Get Them a Step Further

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 21 (AP) — If the Philadelphia Phillies are to end 29 years of frustration, Pete Rose's swashbuckling style may be more valuable than his bat, two of his new teammates predict.

"Talentwise, we didn't need him," said Steve Carlton, a two-time Cy Young Award winner and the heart of the Phillies' starting rotation. "We have an abundance of talent. But there's a frustration that exists. What it takes to get over the hump, I don't know. Maybe he can supply it."

The Phillies' relief ace, Tug McGraw, sees Rose as a day-to-day leader who can stir his teammates to greater heights.

"Our team has a tendency to. . . well, [Mike] Schmidt and [Greg] Luzinski are too low-key," McGraw said. "And Larry Bowa. . . sometimes his enthusiasm gets too intense. He tried to carry the team.

Contagious Aggressiveness

"Rose likes to put himself on the line. It makes him go. He ran over Bud Harrelson in the '73 playoffs for one reason: he wanted to get something started."

Carlton and McGraw talked about Rose at the end of their Seattle-to-San Diego bicycle ride to raise funds to fight muscular dystrophy. Rose joined the Phils during the winter and landed a $800,000-a-year salary after 13 all-star seasons with the Cincinnati Reds.

"His aggressiveness has to manifest itself in other players," Carlton said.

After three straight National League Eastern Division titles — and three straight playoff failures — the Phillies are hoping this will be the year of the club's first World Series appearance since 1950.

Ready for a Ring

"Philly fans remember just two things: that 1950 was their last thrill and 1964 they were right there and blew it," McGraw said. "They've never forgotten that. They see all the talent we have and they want more [than second best]."

Carlton is convinced the Phils are ready to succeed the Los Angeles Dodgers as National League champions.

"They're still deep — but they're going to miss Tommy John and Lee Lacy," Carlton said. "They're figuring Bob Welch is going to make up for John's 20 victories a year, but he's untested.

"With our bullpen, I think we have the edge now. I thought the same way last year. But they just beat us."

The arrival of Rose poses some "pleasant problems," Carlton and McGraw agree — chiefly, what to do with Richie Hebner, a proven hitter who has been dislodged by Rose as the Phillies' first baseman.

Who's on First?

"I wouldn't want to give up a left-handed power hitter," said Carlton. "I think they might be looking for a right-handed starter. Even if Larry Christensen hadn't got hurt, I still think they were looking that way."

McGraw said it in stronger terms. "We still have some rearranging to do. It's like an Abbott-and-Costello movie and their line, 'Who's on first?' Most importantly, we have to strengthen our bench.

"We lost Tommy Hutton and Jay Jaystone last year. That means we've got to figure a way to keep Hebner."



Associated Press

WITHOUT A POSITION — Richie Hebner, who has been replaced as Philadelphia's first baseman by Pete Rose, lays down a bunt in practice at Clearwater, Fla.

Hebner, however, figures in trade talks by Paul Owens, the Phillies' player-personnel director, who is after a second baseman or pitcher or both.

Owens would like to have Bill Madlock, the San Francisco Giants' second baseman, who would add punch to the Phillies' attack but might weaken the defense, especially with Rose playing at first base for the first time.

The Giants would like catcher John Stearns from the New York Mets, so Owens is trying to arrange a deal with the Mets in which he might acquire Stearns, then ship him to the Giants for Madlock. The Phillies also might use Hebner as the key to a trade for one of the Mets' pitchers, Craig Swan.

Young Set to Tackle NFL's Family Feud

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT) — There was this estranged couple in Milwaukee who kissed and made up and threw a party to celebrate the reconcilation. It was during the Prohibiton era, when gin came direct from the bathtub and whiskey was sometimes allowed to cool before serving. At the height of the celebration, a fight broke out and a guest who intervened as peacemaker got shot dead.

In those days, Milwaukee journalism was enriched by the Wisconsin News, an afternoon paper known affectionately in the trade as The Whiskey News. It ran the story of the fatal party on Page One with a lead that no reader with a taste for purple and amethyst prose could ever forget.

"Wine, gin and beer and the dying embers of an old love were shaken together last night," the opening paragraph reported, "and the potion resulting from the mixture was death in the early morning for the inevitable innocent person."

If recalling this anecdote seems to be a curious way of introducing George Young, well, it may also be relevant. Leaving the Miami Dolphins to become general manager of the New York New Haven New Jersey Giants (no commas), Young is the innocent person taking on a double assignment: To settle a family quarrel between owners and to arrest the team's 15-year descent into mediocrity and beyond.

Lack of Love

It probably is not significant that George Young, who looks like an economy-size cherub, was hired on St. Valentine's Day. Still, a little love may be just what is needed most on the Jersey Meadows.

"I think he's capable of being that kind of guy," Don Shula said when it was suggested that what the Giants needed most was someone who could make peace between Wellington Mara and his nephew Tim, each of whom controls 50 percent of the club. Young has been director of pro scouting for the Dolphins and chief aide to Shula, the coach.

"He gets along well with people," Don said, "and another thing he does, he documents everything. He won't talk out of one side of his mouth over here and say something else over there. He's a heads-up, straight, honest guy and a workaholic.

"George sits at a desk and knocks out volumes and volumes of work. And he's versatile, experienced in coaching as well as administration. He was coaching in high school when I hired him as a scout for the Baltimore Colts. He worked his way up to head of the scouting department, and after I came down to Miami he helped out with the coaching in Baltimore. He was offensive-line coach and offensive coordinator until Joe Thomas fired him.

"I needed help down here so I hired him and I used him in a lot of areas. Now I'm in a bind because I've got to find a replacement and I need a versatile man to handle the jobs George handled. I'll say another thing about him. He can help the Giants choose the right man as coach because he is aware of what all the teams in the league are doing, who the best assistants are and so on."

Abreast of Breakfasts

Morris McLemore, who was sports editor of the Miami News and then a sex symbol on Miami television before turning square, has known Young since George joined the Dolphins.

"He knows everybody in the league," McLemore said, "and knows what he had for breakfast and where he parts his teeth."

"His father ran a bar in Baltimore, but George doesn't drink or smoke," said Charley Callahan, who does public relations for the Dolphins. "As a tackle at Bucknell, George made Little All-America and All-East and was captain of the team in 1951. He taught history and coached at Calvert Hall and City College, both high schools in Baltimore. He's a history buff with master's degrees from Johns Hopkins and Loyola College of Baltimore.

"At City College his won-lost record was 60-11 with five championships in the Maryland Scholastic Association. Calvert Hall also won a championship when he was there.

"Besides evaluating all NFL players for possible trades by the Dolphins, he also negotiated player contracts and scouted the next opponents. He has a line on every player in the league. In January of 1968, Shula was occupied with the Pro Bowl and asked George to evaluate players in the college draft. Don says, 'I gave him the key to the office and when I got back he had all the players evaluated with reasons for drafting or rejecting each one. He was completely organized and his assessments were accurate.'

"I think," Charley Callahan said, "that in his low-keyed way he is tough enough for any job." That's good. The job is tough enough for any man.

A 25-Year Drought

LSU Nearing First Title Since Pettit's Glory Days

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21 (AP) — When Louisiana State University last won a Southeastern Conference basketball championship, it was 1954. Chevrolets listed at $1,895, ground beef went for 39 cents a pound and Bob Pettit was at center.

LSU has clinched a tie for this year's regular-season SEC championship, with games tomorrow and Saturday to settle outright ownership. Then it's on to Birmingham, Ala., and the revived SEC tournament, which was last played when Pettit was a sophomore.

Pettit — who went on to an all-pro career in the National Basketball Association — is now chairman of the board at a bank in suburban Metairie.

LSU missed the SEC championship by 20 seconds when Pettit was a sophomore in 1952, was among the final four in the NCAA championships in his junior season and lost in the NCAA regionals in his senior year.

LSU was ahead, 43-42, with Joe Dean trying to dribble away the final seconds of the game against Kentucky in the SEC tournament in 1952.

"We were spread out so Joe could kill the clock," Pettit recalled. "In those days, if you were fouled, you could take the ball out of bounds instead of shooting the free throw, so we were in great shape."

Pettit was at forward in that game, with Byron "Two Story" Johnson at center. With about 20 seconds left, Dean passed in to Johnson, expecting him to pass back.

"I guess Byron just went blank," Pettit said. "When he got the ball, he wheeled and took a hook shot from beyond the free-throw line. We couldn't believe it."

Kentucky's Cliff Hagan got the rebound and whipped the ball to Lou Tsioropoulas, who went the length of the court for a game-winning layup.

"Poor Byron, that hook shot haunted him for the rest of his life," Pettit recalled. Johnson died several years later in a car wreck.

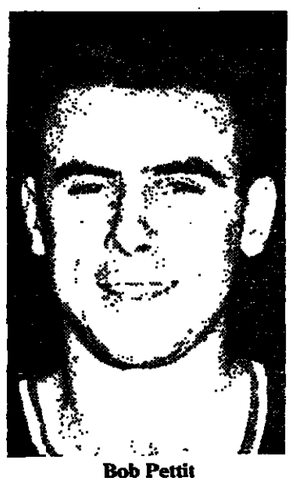
Clear Sailing

LSU had clear sailing to the 1953 SEC crown after Kentucky was placed on probation in a point-shaving scandal. The Tigers hit a low point that season when they lost a nonconference game at Tulsa by 23 points, but they beat Tulsa in a return match in Baton Rouge by 4 points.

"To illustrate my value to the team," Pettit said, "it should be noted that I played in the first game; I missed the second game with the flu."

After defeating Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross to get to the NCAA semifinals, LSU was defeated twice — 80-67, by Indiana, and 88-69, by Washington.

Indiana put LSU away early, with Bob Leonard — now coaching the Indiana Pacers — pouring the shots through from outside.



Bob Pettit

"In the consolation game, we played Washington and I held Bob Houbregs, the hook-shot artist, to 43 points," Pettit said dryly.

In Pettit's senior season, LSU finished in a tie with Kentucky for the SEC championship, then lost a playoff game to the Wildcats, 63-56. Both teams ended the conference season with 14-0 records; they didn't meet until Kentucky won the playoff to decide who would represent the SEC in the NCAA tournament.

"Frank Ramsey killed us," Pettit said.

A Second Chance

But the NCAA ruled that Ramsey, Tsioropoulas and Cliff Hagan were ineligible for postseason play, and Adolph Rupp, the Kentucky coach, pulled his team out of the tournament. Rupp always called that group the "Uncrowned Champs" and said they were his best ever.

So LSU, co-champions of the SEC, went to the regionals and was upset, 78-70, by Penn State at Iowa City.

The next year, Pettit was making $11,000 as the NBA's rookie of the year. He went on to become all-pro and earn as much as $50,000 a season — small change by today's standards, and one more indication of the changing times.

Another indication: LSU had a team field-goal percentage of 37 percent, topped by Pettit's average of 49 percent, in that 1954 season. This year's LSU squad is shooting 53 percent from the field, with Al Green hitting 63.9 and DeWayne Scales making 59 percent.

"I'd sure hate to have to play this LSU team," Pettit said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Washington	39	18	.684	—
Philadelphia	33	22	.600	5
New Jersey	28	28	.500	10½
Boston	23	34	.404	16
New York	25	37	.403	16½
Central Division				
San Antonio	36	25	.590	—
Houston	32	26	.552	2½
Atlanta	31	29	.517	4½
Cleveland	24	35	.407	11
Detroit	22	37	.373	13
New Orleans	19	42	.311	17
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	37	21	.638	—
Denver	32	29	.525	6½
Milwaukee	24	35	.426	12½
Indiana	25	34	.424	13½
Chicago	22	37	.373	15½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	36	22	.621	—
Phoenix	36	23	.610	½
Los Angeles	36	24	.600	1
Portland	29	28	.509	6½
San Diego	20	31	.492	7½
Golden State	28	32	.467	9

Tuesday's Results

Phoenix 117, New York 107
Atlanta 119, Cleveland 109
San Antonio 118, Seattle 102
Chicago 99, Portland 97
Golden State 102, Los Angeles 91
Houston at Washington, ppd., snow



College Basketball

East

American 87, Holstra 84
Brown 74, Yale 63
Holy Cross 75, Providence 65
Penn 62, Princeton 61
Seton Hall 88, Catholic 64
Villanova 75, Pitt 73

Midwest

Indiana St. 76, Drake 68

Southwest

Arkansas 66, Texas Tech 65
Baylor 109, TCU 72
Southern Methodist 81, Texas 66
Texas A&M 92, Rice 60

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA TWINS—Signed Paul Hartzell, pitcher, and Gary Ward, outfielder.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NEW YORK KNICKS—Placed Marvin Webster, center, on the injured reserve list. Signed Ron Behagen, forward.

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Announced retirement of Lloyd Neal, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Tom Maher, tight end, and Kit Lathrop, tackle, as free agents.

Canadian Football League

TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Named Forrest Gregg head coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BUFFALO SABRES—Assigned Tony McKegney, left wing, to Hershey of the American Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Sent Neil Labatte, defenseman, to Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

Donnie Allison Blamed for Daytona Crash

From Wire Dispatches

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21 — Donnie and Bobby Allison will fight a NASCAR ruling that Donnie was to blame for a last-lap wreck in which he ran Cale Yarborough off the track to protect his lead in the Daytona 500.

Richard Petty took the checkered flag Sunday, although he was a half-mile behind the leaders when their cars tangled. NASCAR officials who reviewed a videotape of the race yesterday placed Donnie on probation, meaning that he may race but will be watched closely for six months.

NASCAR fined Yarborough and the Allison brothers $6,000 each for a fist fight that followed the crash. NASCAR officials said that $1,000 of the fines would be refunded for each of the next five NASCAR races in which the drivers compete — if they show "sportsmanlike conduct."

"Donnie and Bobby are shocked over the amount of the fine and shocked at the unfairness of the whole thing," said Bobby Allison's secretary. "We have requested a full-scale hearing and legal counsel is considering further action.

Yarborough, a three-time Grand National champion, said that the fine "was a little stiff. But that's what they ruled and you've got to accept it. He [Donnie] cost me the race. He got a pretty good scolding."

Donnie Allison was in front by less than a half car-length when Yarborough tried to get by him on the inside.

Yarborough said that the Allisons "double-teamed" him and claimed that Bobby was trying to slow him down on the back stretch. NASCAR officials said that there was no evidence that Bobby was running interference for his brother.

"It's always been kind of a gentleman's agreement that you can use all the race track you want when you are out front," Yarborough said, "but don't never leave a man an escape route. He's gotta go somewhere. When a man's up alongside of you, don't put him out of the race track."

But there were no complaints after Petty blocked Darrell Waltrip nearly onto the infield to protect his victory Sunday.

"Nobody said a word about what Richard did to Darrell," an official said. "Richard had him all the way down on the safety apron of the track, blocking him. That's because protecting your lead is one of the rules of the road in stock-car racing. That's the idea in any sport. I don't know what Cale is beefing about."

Cauthen Expected To Ride in Britain

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Steve Cauthen, the 18-year-old jockey who won the Triple Crown aboard Affirmed last year, is expected to go to Britain to ride at the conclusion of the 78-day Santa Anita season April 8.

William MacDonald, representative of Robert Sangster, whose British stable Cauthen will join, said yesterday that he expected to sign a contract with the jockey on Friday.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	31	21	8	62	216	169
New England	27	19	7	61	219	188
Quebec	27	22	4	58	196	178
Winnipeg	26	25	6	58	216	215
Cincinnati	24	27	5	53	200	204
Birmingham	21	29	4	46	191	220
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded.

Tuesday's Results

Cincinnati 5, Winnipeg 2
Quebec 7, Birmingham 3
Edmonton 8, New England 2

Neal Retires From NBA

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Lloyd Neal, a star forward on Portland's National Basketball Association championship team of 1976-77, has announced his retirement because of a knee problem.

NCAA, in Recruiting Crackdown, Watches the Sky

MISSION, Kan., Feb. 21 (AP) — Two outstanding football prospects who disappeared in a private plane four days ago must surely land somewhere to sign a national letter of intent, the NCAA figures.

And the minute they show up they will become the first case investigated in a new crackdown on recruiting violations.

"They haven't been seen around town or around their schools since they took off in the private aircraft," the NCAA enforcement director, David Berst, said yesterday, just before the day in which high-school stars sign national letters of intent committing them to a college.

Berst declined to identify the prospects or to say where they are from but added, "Their families say they don't know where they are and their friends say they don't know where they are."

Significantly, the families do not appear to be worried about the missing young men and have not bothered to look for them.

Their mysterious disappearance is one of many "provocative things" NCAA investigators have picked up since they spread out across the country three weeks ago with a list of the top 100 prospects. It was the first time investigators traveled the recruiting trail alongside coaches and prospects for a first-hand look at the rules they are pledged to enforce.

"I think we've developed some information that will lead to cases and appearances before the Committee on Infractions," Berst said. "From our point of view, it looks like the program is going to be a big success." For example, the NCAA has a description of the plane in which the two missing recruits took off.

"We intend to find out who owns the plane, where the kids went and who paid their expenses to get there," Berst said. "There could be a connection between the plane and the school they sign with."

"Hiding" a prospect from rival coaches just before the national signing date is against NCAA rules.

Power of the Press

The new program, first revealed in a news-service article Feb. 1, has evidently acted as a strong deterrent against cheating, Berst said.

"We found out a lot of coaches were carrying the. . .article around with them and showing it to the prospects," he said.

But not every lead is leading to paydirt. In one instance, investigators learned two high school students had seen a coach stuff a roll of cash into a blue-chip prospect's pocket and say, "Merry Christmas."

"We had two guys who happened to be in that area and so we talked to the students who supposedly saw the whole thing that very day," Berst said. "They each gave stories that were very consistent with each other and that clearly showed it was impossible for the allegation to be true."

The coach stuffed the prospect's pocket with cash as he walked off the field after an all-star game, the two students swore.

The problem is, football uniforms do not have pockets.

Gregg Named Coach Of CFL Argonauts

TORONTO, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Forrest Gregg, named yesterday as head coach of the Toronto Argonauts, said that he would emphasize offense, special teams and good conditioning to pull the team out of the Canadian Football League cellar.

Gregg, 45, head coach of the NFL's Cleveland Browns from 1975 until he was fired near the end of the 1977 season, was signed to a three-year contract.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	36	18	10	82	256	152
Atlanta	32	22	5	69	237	202
NY Rangers	31	19	6	68	234	195
Philadelphia	25	19	13	63	185	177
Smythe Division						
Chicago	21	25	10	52	171	199
Vancouver	18	31	9	45	171	223
St. Louis	13	27	8	34	171	251
Colorado	12	38	8	32	161	246
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	29	9	8	86	236	136
Los Angeles	24	26	8	56	207	211
Pittsburgh	23	24	8	54	194	199
Washington	18	31	9	45	197	247
Detroit	12	31	14	38	179	220
Adams Division						
Boston	33	15	10	76	233	182
Toronto	24	22	11	59	187	178
Buffalo	23	21	11	57	180	179
Minnesota	22	26	8	52	186	188

Tuesday's Results

Atlanta 5, Washington 3
Boston 5, Colorado 3
Philadelphia 3, Vancouver 3 (tie)

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Art Buchwald

The Lucky Winners Open Their Mail

WASHINGTON — It seems every time the mailman comes he delivers another large envelope addressed to me announcing that I have either won a GIANT SWEEPSTAKES or have a CHANCE of winning one if I will just open the letter.

I want you to know that these are not pieces of impersonal junk mail. They are addressed "Dear Art and Ann," and go something like this: "We're happy to inform you that you have almost won a $150,000 solar home, $20,000-a-year for life, a three-month cruise around the world or a Gillette double-edged razor. You do not have to do anything to win one of these prizes except subscribe to Drowning magazine, the new bimonthly publication devoted to people who can't swim. Even if you don't subscribe to our magazine, you have an opportunity to participate in a drawing for an all-day trip up the Amazon (air fare not included) or a portable screwdriver with your initials on it.


Buchwald

* * *

"This is how you can win: Rub the blank white square below. If a buffalo appears in the space, then you are one of the really lucky ones who may be moving into your new solar-heated $150,000 house next month. If a turkey shows up, your name automatically goes into a box for the $20,000-a-year-for-life annuity. If no animal appears in the white space, YOU HAVE NOT LOST. You are eligible for an oil change at the gasoline station of your choice.

"Wait, there's more. Because we believe Drowning magazine will not only appeal to your desire to learn more about what happens when you sink to the bottom of the sea, we are offering the first one million subscribers a chance to win 1,000 gold-minted coins dredged up from a Spanish galleon which sank off the coast of Florida in 1665. These coins are practically yours if you act NOW.

"Art and Ann, I'll be very hurt if I don't hear from you this week.

"Love, Judy Hammer."

I must admit that even I get sucked in by this kind of mail, and my wife also gets very excited the day a sweepstakes letter arrives.

The other afternoon when I came home she couldn't contain herself. "We've just won a 3-year-old racehorse," she said hugging me, "and it will probably win the Kentucky Derby."

"What do we have to do for it?" I wanted to know.

"Nothing," she said, "but take out a health and accident policy which will guarantee us $10 a day for 12 days in any city-owned hospital in the country."

"And for that we get a racehorse?"

"We do *if* our insurance-policy number matches the winning number of the Irish Sweepstakes."

"I'm not sure I want a horse," I said. "*If* he wins the Kentucky Derby, the sportswriters won't give us any peace."

* * *

She went through some other letters. "All right, then, how would you like a 707 Boeing jet with leather seats designed by Gucci?"

"That sounds more like it. How do we win that?"

"I'm not sure. All the letter says is 'Dear Art and Ann, You have won a 707 Boeing jet airplane. Please fill out this card and enclose $29.50 for luggage tags. These tags will be placed in a computer, and if your tag is selected, the Boeing will be delivered to your hangar or any airline terminal gate that you specify. All cards with checks must be in no later than March 1.' "

"I don't see how the sweepstakes mailers do it," I said. "They give so much and ask so little in return."

My wife agreed. "And people say there is no such thing as the American Dream."

Volcano Erupts in Java

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Feb. 21 (AP) — A volcano erupted today in a mountain range in central Java. About 150 persons were reported killed and more than 100 wounded.


M. Golb

Danger and High Society on the Cresta

By Susan Heller Anderson

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland (NYT) — The irresistible combination of high society and dangerous sport still draws people here despite the fading glamour of this now unfashionable village.

During the season, from Christmas to the end of February, about 500 men try their luck on the Cresta, a treacherous, icy chute that winds down the mountainside and has claimed three lives and countless injuries during its 95-year history.

A sporting and social phenomenon unique to St. Moritz, the Cresta is a three-quarter-mile downhill course of hair-raising turns and suicidal straights. Grown men hurtle down it, lying flat on their stomachs on flimsy-looking sleds that can reach speeds of 90 miles an hour. It has attracted some of the world's keenest amateur sportsmen, including John F. Kennedy and Errol Flynn.

Each noon the Cresta riders gather to talk about it, toasting one another's bravery with stimulating beverages. This ritual is part of the daily highjinks of the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club that founded and operates the Cresta run. Its members are an international group of aristocrats, socialites, playboys and just plain folks, to whom this death-defying pastime is jolly fun.

Screaming or Hooked

"Either you run away screaming after the first ride," said Arnold von Bohlen of the Krupp family, "or you're hooked."

Whatever the reason, the Cresta acts as a magnet for a group of rather unusual men. (Women are not permitted to ride.) "Cresta riders are the greatest bunch of men I've ever been with, either in business or sports," said Richard Cowell of Palm Beach, Fla., who has been riding for 20 years. "There are a lot of wealthy and titled people who certainly don't need to do this for status. They do it for themselves."

Roger Gibbs, a London banker and former president of the club, said, "The Cresta has always attracted exceptional men — extroverts and individualists."

Riding the Cresta takes considerable skill, practice and coordination. "There's a rhythm to it," explained retired Air Vice Marshal Ronald Ramsay Rae. "Tremendous exhilaration. And extraordinary exuberance, having reached the end safely."

Ramsay Rae is the club's president and could have come from Central Casting. Tall, bronzed, silver-haired and blue-eyed, with a dazzling smile and a rugged profile, he was an Olympic hurdler, a Royal Air Force commander in the South Pacific, a prisoner of war in Java and is a legendary sportsman. "And then there's the men. Look at those three," he said, pointing. "A Swiss banker, a hairdresser, a writer. They'd never have met except for the Cresta."

Nonactive Members

Writers and hairdressers are, however, in the minority in the club, whose founders were titled Englishmen. Active members, about 750 of them, include Gianni Agnelli, Prince Constantin of Liechtenstein, Philippe Niarchos, the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Lord Brabazon of Tara, Gunther Sachs, Count Theo Rossi, Prince Ferrara-Pignatelli, Count Adolf von Bismarck and Viscount Bledisloe.

They have an equally notable group of supporters among the 100 or so nonactive members — Brigitte Bardot, Henry J. Heinz 2d, Florence Gould, the Duke d'Aranberg and Pamela Harriman.

Tobogganing, as it is called with some understatement, was invented in the 1880s by invalid Englishmen recuperating in the nearby resort of Davos. The Cresta was built in St. Moritz, which had the better site for a run.

Wafting over this picturesque Engadine valley can be heard the clipped tones of the club's secretary, retired Lt. Col. Digby Willoughby, who sports a monocle, a 6-inch-long cigarette holder and an imperious air gleaned, no doubt, from his career in the prestigious Gurkha regiment of Kipling legend. Willoughby enforces the rules of riding and racing.

For practice, the rider simply makes the ascent to the top, enters the starting box when called and whizzes down a dizzying drop of 514 feet. Racing contestants must all appear at the same time, probably to eliminate high-spirited practical jokes such as stealing sleds or sabotaging riders.

The toboggans used have little in common with the wooden contraptions of one's childhood. About 4 feet long by 16 inches wide, the rectangular steel frame has two runners with grooves at the back for cornering. Lead plates are added for greater stability. The weight of a toboggan can range from 80 to 200 pounds.

In the old days a lively Cresta event was the Hons. and the Vons versus the Nons, the untitled Americans racing with the Nons.

Last weekend, the peak of the season, Agnelli, a life member, dropped by the clubhouse to say hello and donate a Fiat for the raffle. Prince Constantin, Niarchos and Count Rossi, all life members, watched the Grand National, the season's most important race, which was won this year by Marcel Melcher. Melcher is a local electrician, which thus confirms the club's democratic tendencies.

Sir Raymond Smith, a British insurance tycoon, was one of the biggest bidders in a fund-raising auction. Sir Raymond's two sons ride the Cresta. "Very good for the boys," he observed. "Keeps them off the streets."

"The Cresta is the best fun in the world," declared Count Rossi, 77 years old and once a top rider. "And it definitely keeps young people coming here."

However, there are not many young people in evidence in St. Moritz, the average age of visitors being about 50. Nightclubs are empty. Lobby-sitting, the principal evening pastime, ends at about 10 p.m. "It's so sad," sighed Betty Kenward, the doyenne of British society writers, who pens a reverently read column called "Jennifer's Diary." "It used to be so smart and gay. Now there's just Swiss and Germans here. And all the wrong ones."

PEOPLE: *Sophia Loren Sets The Record Straight*

"My life sounds like a fairy tale, but fairy tales do become reality — just look at me," said **Sophia Loren**. The Italian-born actress, 44, the latest in a lengthening line of show-business luminaries to tell all in a book, held a news conference in New York City to kick off a three-week tour of American cities to plug "Sophia: Living and Loving," written with **A.E. Hotchner**. The book tells about such things as her illegitimate birth, her criminal prosecution for "adultery and public sinning," and her having to choose between the only men she ever loved, her husband **Carlo Ponti** and **Cary Grant**. She said she was "very surprised" by reports that Grant was unhappy over her having written about their romance. "This is a very honest book, but I don't think anyone will be hurt by it," she said.

* * *

Sir Laurence Olivier is a surprise best-actor nominee in the 51st Academy Award nominations for his role as a Nazi war criminal hunter in "The Boys from Brazil." Other nominees for best actor are **Warren Beatty**, "Heaven Can Wait"; **Gary Busey**, "The Buddy Holly Story"; **Robert DeNiro**, "The Deer Hunter," and **Jon Voight**, "Coming Home." Ingrid Bergman, a three-time Oscar winner, was again nominated for best actress, this time for her role as a concert pianist in "Autumn Sonata," along with **Ellen Burstyn**, "Same Time, Next Year"; **Jill Clayburgh**, "An Unmarried Woman"; **Jane Fonda**, "Coming Home," and **Geraldine Page**, "Interiors." "The Deer Hunter," a corrosive view of the effects of the Vietnam War on the United States, and "Heaven Can Wait," a fantasy comedy about a pro football player who returns to earth after death, scored top honors in the nominations with nine each.

* * *

By his own admission he does go on, but the essence of what **Buckminster Fuller** had to say the other day while in New York was that "I want people to get over the idea that I need some kind of charity." The architect and philosopher had been the subject of concern after four Pennsylvania universities said they could no longer afford the $80,000 a year they'd been chipping in to help support his research projects in Philadelphia. It's true, Fuller said, that he always must scramble for money, but he's good at it. He produced records showing that he grossed $250,000 last year, and he expects to do as well in 1979. In no small part that will be the result of $160,000 he expects from three "seminars on humanity," including one Saturday at Radio City Music Hall in New York, that he is conducting with Werner Erhard, the founder of EST.

* * *

President Carter took a look at a new portrait of himself that will hang in the Georgia Senate and commented, "You don't know how nice it is to see a picture of yourself that's not 80 percent teeth." The unveiling of the $4,500 portrait, by artist **Robert Templeton** of Woodbury, Conn., was one of the highlights of the president's brief trip to his native state, during which he addressed a joint session of the Legislature and spoke at Georgia Tech, where he was a freshman engineering student.

* * *

Soviet Premier **Alexei Kosygin** turned 75 Tuesday and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet marked the occasion by awarding him the Order of the October Revolution. Tass said the award was made "for great services rendered to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 75th birthday." When President **Leonid Brezhnev** turned 72 last December, he received a second gold star of a Hero of the Soviet Union — the highest honor a Soviet citizen can get and much more prestigious than Kosygin's award.

* * *

Louis Lefkowitz didn't stay in office as long as he did by not knowing where to find the right people when he needed assistance. Such as at the Port Authority Bus Terminal during Monday's snowstorm. The former state attorney general of New York and his wife, **Helen**, had returned by bus from a long weekend in the Catskills, and they couldn't find a porter to help carry their five pieces of luggage to the taxi rank. Lefkowitz noticed an Offtrack Betting parlor across the street and decided to try his luck there. Sure enough, two gamblers agreed to help. "They must have been losers," said Lefkowitz. "If they were making money they would have told me to go to the devil." Winners or losers, they got "a deuce" for their troubles — just enough to head right back for the next race.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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